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Workers at AMI don 1199 hats during walkout. Virginia Blaisdell

CPI Dupes Poor On Fund Controls

by Julie Ellison

Money means power, but not when it's doled out by Community Progress, Inc. All the talk about whether or not the anti-poverty agency's funds can be put under complete community control disguises the real situation. That issue was decided long ago in favor of keeping the CPI administrative board in control.

Most neighborhood attacks on CPI assume that the agency is keeping all the money under its thumb on purpose. CPI's answer is that it always meant the communities to control their own programs - and that, in fact, they do already. Sanford Ressler, assistant director of CPI, said recently that he was upset by those who imply that CPI programs were not run directly by the communities.

Although the neighborhoods may be right, the question of intentions isn't important. It simply doesn't matter what CPI *means* to do: the legislation which created the agency gives the office staff the last word on how money is spent. The interest of too many community people on the CPI payroll in keeping federal and state money coming in prevents them from challenging CPI's present structure.

Red Tape

Procedural hassles - applying and qualifying for funds, etc. - account for a good bit of neighborhood frustration with CPI. But red tape is not *only* a pain in the neck: it serves very well to limit - by law - just how far Community Action Agencies like CPI can go towards community control. *For instance, 1/3 of the CPI board must represent the Chamber of Commerce, local business and the like. This means that the proposal drawn up by Charles Sabatino of the Fair Haven Neighborhood Corporation, for 11 of 17 board members from the neighborhoods, can't legally be used.*

When Ressler says that there has "never been an instance when the Board has voted. . . a plan which was anti-poor" he is really missing the point. The point is that the poor should vote on their own plans. Instead, CPI has created a situation where each neighborhood corporation must compete with all the others for CPI grants, largely because of the shortage of funds. This forces the corporations to be so diplomatic in their dealings with CPI that they can't act freely for their communities.

See CPI, page 11

Several fired for Union Activity

Workers Strike at Old Age Home

Wearing Local 1199 buttons and hats to show their cause, the workers at Alliance Medical Inn, New Haven (AMI) staged a one and a half walkout on Thursday, October 22. The workers at the convalescent home located at Chapel and Kensington demanded reinstatement of seven co-workers who had been fired for union activity. They warned the administrators to stop harassing and threatening union members.

The majority of workers have joined Local 1199 of the National Union of Hospital and Nursing Home Employees. Steven Potash, the administrator of the home, refused to talk with the workers of the organizers from Local 1199.

Potash called the New Haven police to the home, formerly called Heritage House Convalescent Hospital, in an unsuccessful effort to intimidate the workers. The workers held a brief meeting in the home's lobby and then returned to work.

"High Noon"

On Wednesday, October 14 the workers had held a "high noon". Over 35 workers demanded to see the administrator to ask for union recognition. They are angry over a cutback in vacation time, sick days and holidays. Other issues are short staffing and very low pay (minimum wage is $1.60).

Local 1199 has filed for a recognition election with the National Labor Relations Board (NLRB). The union has also filed unfair labor practice charges against AMI, in the cases of the seven fired workers.

AMI is a Stratford-based corporation which owns over 20 nursing homes in the NorthEast and the South. It recently bought seven homes from Health-Care Corp. for $10 million.

Local 1199 has close to 50,000 members on the East Coast. It presently represents about 1000 workers in 18 nursing homes and hospitals in Connecticut. The union is actively engaged in organizing at many sites in this state, the largest of which is Yale-New Haven Hospital.

Virginia Blaisdell

Pollution at Long Wharf is so thick during smog alert that East Shore is hidden from view. Air quality is at a critically low level in New Haven due to car and industrial pollution, especially from United Illuminating. →

'Breathe, Swim Fish, Drink at Your Own Risk'

← Meanwhile, under the cloak of smog, millions of gallons of improperly treated sewage and industrial waste continue to flow into our harbor each day. Dirty water is a public health hazard and ruins our fisheries.

Virginia Blaisdell

State Rally to Raise Anti-War Pressure

"Now that Nixon is hinting at a cease-fire we must increase the pressure to withdraw all U.S. forces from Southeast Asia," declared a spokeswoman for the Connecticut Peace Action Coalition (CPAC) which has called a state-wide anti-war march and rally here for Saturday, October 31. Participants will gather at Beaver Pond Park at noon and march from there to the Green, where a rally will feature community speakers and singers.

The demonstration is one of many projects planned to focus the sentiments of those who are against the war in Southeast Asia. The second major activity of CPAC is a petition drive calling on Governor Dempsey and the State Legislature to hold a referendum on the Vietnam War in this state.

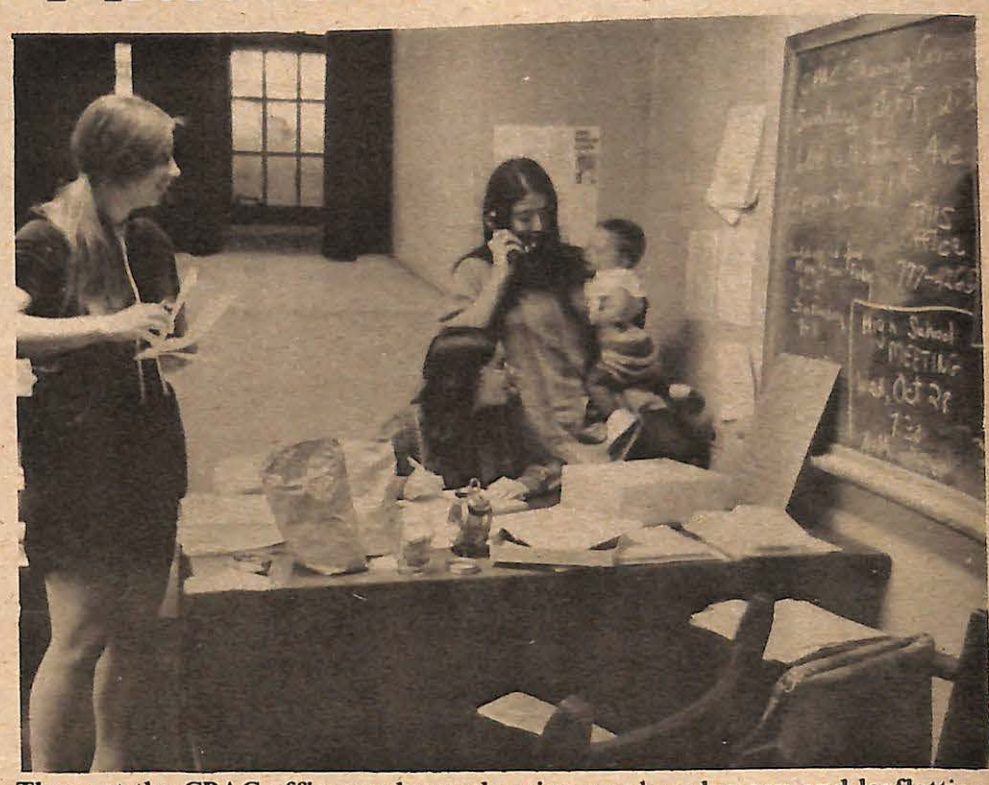
"We believe that Connecticut citizens have a right to be heard on the issue of the war. Mr. Nixon's 'silent majority' is a hoax. It assumes that those who are not demonstrating in the streets are supporting his policies, and it makes a civic virtue out of public apathy," said a spokeswoman for the group at a recent press conference. She continued, "Worst of all, Mr. Nixon claims the support of this so-called majority in attempting to prop up a corrupt regime in Saigon."

Rally Heavily Supported

The October 31 rally is for all those who are willing to express their feelings in the streets. Various groups are supporting the action, including labor, environment, women, student and community organizations. Groups from all over the state including Hartford, Bridgeport, Norwalk, Westport, New Canaan, Waterbury, Meriden and Storrs will participate in the event.

Some of the groups represented are: Fair Haven Neighborhood Corporation, Democratic Alliance, National Chicano Moratorium, New Haven Federation of Teachers, Coalition for the Defense of the Panthers and AIM.

After the rally is over, CPAC's petition campaign to get a referendum on the war will continue. The group explained their reason for planning various kinds of expression of opinion when they said, "We believe that people should demonstrate to show their opposition, but we also believe that for every one of us who demonstrates in the streets there are a hundred who are with us in spirit. Neither we nor Mr. Nixon can claim the support of that majority until we give it a chance to end its silence, to express itself on the specific issue of the war." In addition, the group hopes that the petition will "give those who oppose the war a focus for discussing this question with their neighbors, and will offer a concrete action that those who now silently oppose the war might take."



Virginia Blaisdell

Those at the CPAC office are busy planning speakers bureau and leafletting

Panther Rally

"Free Bobby, Free Ericka!" is the main chant that will come from the Green on November 3rd. The Black Panther Party has called a rally for noon on that Tuesday. Buses will be arriving here from New York, Boston and some other East Coast cities.

The Committee to Defend the Panthers has arranged for several well-known speakers to address the crowd that will assemble outside the courthouse where pre-trial motions are being heard.

Panther Lawyers Contend

Jury System Has Built-In Racism

Everybody knows that racism is a political problem. Yet our legal system is supposed to be free of politics, and therefore, free of racism.

But more widely than ever before, the question is being asked: Can a black person, let alone a black revolutionary, get a "fair trial" in America?

Not a chance, say the Black Panthers and their attorneys, Charles Garry, Catherine Roraback, and David Rosen.

Evidence of Racism in Courts

The lawyers for the defense have spent the first two weeks of the trial of Black Panthers Bobby Seale and Ericka Huggins methodically accusing the American court system of racism through a battery of expert witnesses.

Members of the jury committees--which select jury candidates-- from the 27 towns in New Haven County admitted that blacks and women are unlikely to be included on juries. There was only one black person on the jury committee from the city of New Haven, despite the fact that New Haven is 40% black. And women with minor children are automatically excluded from being called for jury duty, the witnesses admitted.

The defense attorneys also stressed that the exclusion of people who have been *prosecuted* (they don't have to have been *convicted*) for a criminal offense, and the requirement that they be registered voters, make it unlikely that jurors would be "peers" of any black people, let alone the Black Panthers.

Voter registration lists in New Haven county, which are used by the selection committees, are in no way representative of the racial population of a community, a professor of sociology and social work at Columbia University testified.

Differences Between Blacks and Whites

White people tend to see black people in negative stereotypes. Among these stereotypes are that blacks are lazy, sexually promiscuous, and violent, the sociology professor explained.

Blacks, on the other hand, have experienced so much violence through the government, the police and the courts, that they distrust the police and doubt the legitimacy of the government, the witness said.

But a white juror would not understand this experience, and would instead see a black defendant through negative stereotypes, the sociology professor said.

Black and White English

In addition, there is a difference between standard English and "black English," a professor of linguistics and psychology from the University of Pennsylvania pointed out.

When a person hears someone speaking in a way which is associated with lesser social status, he tends to assume that person is less intelligent, the linguist noted.

Consequently, if a black person speaks in his own language before a white jury, he is less likely to be respected or believed than a white, speaking standard English.

Finally, an urban sociologist who has also been a judge argued that people with different backgrounds cannot be taught in the same way. Similarly, he said, defendants cannot be fairly tried in a court without considering the difference in race and social upbringing between those being tried and those judging them, he contended.

Racism in Law Political

These indications of racism in the court system are important evidence for the argument that even a criminal trial is a political event.

Thus the legal strategy of the defense is aimed at challenging the system under which the Panthers are being tried, as well as attacking what is the weakest and most political claim in the New Haven Panther trials: that Seale ordered the killing of Alex Rackley.

So far, the conviction of Lonnie McLucas and the other defendants do not add up to any evidence against Seale.

On the contrary, the defense claims, even Warren Kimbro's testimony shows that Seale never went upstairs in Kimbro's apartment where Rackley was being held.

The accusation against Seale is also the most strikingly obvious demonstration of how political the case against the Panthers is.

For, as the government's attacks on Panther offices over the past year have shown, the government is out to destroy the Black Panther party. A conviction of Seale would be an important step in this process.

Yet the evidence is the weakest here, which suggests that the state is merely trying to get Seale because he is Bobby Seale and a Panther, not because he had anything to do with Rackley's death.

Only George Sams, whose sanity has been questioned by psychiatric experts, has been willing to say that Seale gave the orders.

And Sams' credibility is further eroded by his own self interest in giving the state whatever it wants in return for a lighter sentence, since has pleaded guilty of second degree murder.

Circumstantial, not Factual Evidence

The state, then, will have to rely on circumstantial, rather than factual, evidence against Seale. Markle will have to argue that Seale's mere presence in New Haven is evidence that he ordered Rackley killed.

This is not factual proof at all. But if the jury is looking at Seale through the kind of stereotypes the witnesses discussed, they will be much more receptive to an argument that a black radical is, after all, the *kind* of person to do such a thing, and therefore, Seale would be *likely* to have done it. This situation makes racism in the New Haven courtroom a very political factor indeed.

EO Links War and Renewal

The Environmental Offensive of New Haven (E.O.) has added its name to the list of those demanding immediate withdrawal of United States troops from Southeast Asia. Comparing environmental destruction in the U.S. with that in Vietnam, EO said that the people in both countries had little control over their environments.

The release compared Urban Renewal's destruction of homes of the poor to the bombing that has destroyed the forests, farms and villages in Vietnam, driving people into overcrowded cities.

"In the United States poor people are not only forced from farm to city, they are shoved from Oak Street to Wooster Square to Dixwell to the Hill to Bridgeport. People are replaced with superhighways, like the Oak Street Connector and I–91, replaced with supergarages on Temple, Crown, and State streets, replaced with superMalls and superMacy's, super New England Telephone Companies and super air pollution."

In a comparison of lead paint poisoning to arsenic poisoning of crops in Vietnam to starve the population, the environment group cited that "Of the kids tested this summer in New Haven 1 out of 6 had borderline or elevated levels of lead in their blood. The release also said that the U.S. military has sprayed 12 per cent of Vietnam with plant-killing drugs that also cause human birth defects similar to those caused by thalidomide in the U.S. The release blamed corporation executives, government leaders, and pentagon generals for using their power to destroy the environment, both in Vietnam and the United States.

As a result of similarities in the way environments here and in Vietnam are being destroyed, the Environmental Offensive concludes, "The people of Southeast Asia and the people of America must see that the battle we fight is the same battle, the enemies of Vietnam are also the enemies of America. And the way to save our environment and our lives is to fight together.

Is Joe Duffey Labor's Best Bet ?

by Matt Borenstein

Joseph Duffey, Democratic candidate for the U.S. Senate, has worked hard to get the support of Connecticut labor unions. But with Spiro Agnew and Tom Dodd using fear tactics by "red-baiting" peace candidates, Duffey's bid for labor has gotten mixed response from the state's union leaders.

In a bitter fight at the state AFL-CIO convention in September, Duffey received the endorsement. At the convention, construction trade union executives strongly pushed Dodd but lost the final vote to Duffey by over two to one.

Duffey: Seeks labor vote.

Major unaffiliated unions in Connecticut split when the UAW endorsed Duffey, and the Teamsters backed Dodd.

Peace Vote Assured

Since he announced his candidacy for the Senate in 1969, Duffey has taken for granted the "peace vote" because of his associations with the McCarthy campaign in 1968 (Duffey was state campaign chairman). He therefore *put a lot of work in his campaign trying* to appeal to organized labor which previously had been assumed to support the Johnson-Nixon war policies.

Thus, Duffey has had to be on the offensive and defensive at the same time. On the offensive side, Duffey has supported labor during major strikes (GE and AVCO) and has gone down the line on platforms sponsored by organized labor.

For example, he has supported a state bill to provide unemployment compensation for extended strikes. He supports national health insurance; he opposes Nixon's "anti-labor package" which among other things would outlaw coordinated bargaining in strikes against giant conglomerates; and he backs strong national legislation for occupational health and safety.

Anti-war, Anti-communist

On the defensive side, Duffey has tried to show working people that although he is against the war in Vietnam he is also against radicals and communists who also oppose the war. He tries to justify his position by claiming that the war in Vietnam is wrong because "we have supported an ineffective, corrupt and dictatorial regime (in South Vietnam)." This statement was apparently to avoid being associated with supporters of a victory for the South Vietnamese Communists.

He has consequently played down the war issue in winning labor support. He ends up then by also playing down the fact that the war in Vietnam is the cause for most of the economic and political problems of working people in this country today.

Caught in the Crunch

Duffey's position juggling is characteristic of many politicians who get caught in the crunch of trying to support "progressive programs" during a time of social and economic crisis. To avoid association with radicals or communists he has taken a strong anti-radical stand.

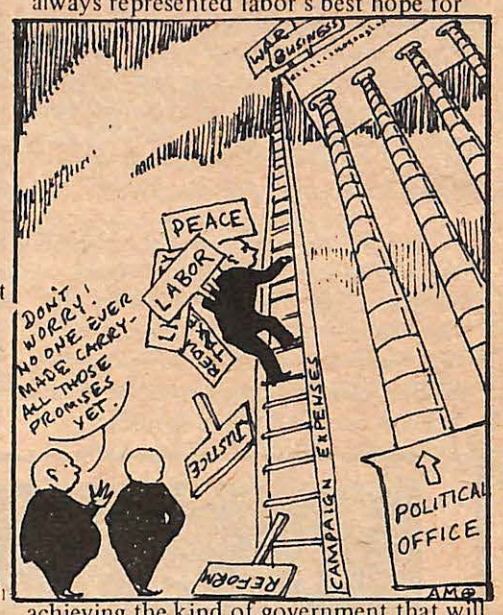
But Duffey's anti-communism casts a shadow of doubt over his pro-labor stand. Periods of labor militancy and unrest, when workers have fought to increase their power as now, in the past have been suppressed by waves of strong governmental oppression and anti-communism.

Such was the situation in the late 1940's when the Taft-Hartley bill was passed and a tide of anti-communism sponsored by government and big business cut short the growing power of labor.

Fortunately, in the last few years, labor has begun to recover the militancy and numbers it lost then. This makes a government anti-labor-anti-communism campaign more likely than ever. Could Duffey be counted on to fight such repression?

Democrats and Labor

In his appeal to labor unions, Duffey has tried to play up the old associations between the Democratic Party and Labor. In a speech before the Committee on Political Education (COPE) Executive Committee AFL-CIO on September 3rd he said that "the Democratic Party has always represented labor's best hope for achieving the kind of government that will achieve dignity and security for every American."



Although the present Republican administration has been obviously anti-labor and pro-business, the Democrats have done their share of harm to working people and the labor movement. The Democratic administrations have had major anti-labor bills (Taft-Hartley 1948, Railroad Emergency Act 1963--compulsory arbitration) and have called for injunctions and "cooling off" periods as much as any other politicians. And it was the Democrats who administered the war in Vietnam which created the current inflation and unemployment, and it is the Southern Democrats who perpetuate "right-to-work laws" and racism. Why hasn't Duffey dissociated himself from this Democratic Party tradition?

Labor Candidate?

Nevertheless, at present, Duffey is clearly better on labor issues than the average Democrat. His votes in the Senate are more likely to help working people than Dodd's. Votes like Duffey's are definitely worth having in resisting Nixon's high unemployment prescription for fighting inflation.

But working people are, after all, the majority in this country. They shouldn't have to ask for support from the government or shop around for candidates who sound sympathetic but cannot be considered genuine spokesmen for labor.

Armstrong Strikers Win

by Matt Borenstein

After a 108 day strike, workers of the Armstrong Rubber Company represented by the United Rubber Workers have won. The workers at the Armstrong plant in West Haven returned to work on October 19 after having held out for their demands.

Armstrong management did not succeed in eliminating the plant shutdown for a guaranteed two-week vacation, nor, in getting contract provisions to give tougher penalties for wildcat strikes. The wording of this clause is particularly important since wildcat strikes are one of the best weapons workers have to protect their wages and working conditions.

Local Issues

Next week negotiations will begin on a local sub-contract for the West Haven plant. Based on the two wildcats earlier *this year and the dissatisfaction of workers with the new "time-study" oriented management, it looks like Local 93 of the URW has another tough fight on its hands.*

Down-time Still 85%

Armstrong finally dropped the provisions which would have effectively reduced the pay of incentive workers. The "down-time" pay will still remain at 85%, instead of the 75% that Armstrong wanted.

Down-time occurs when a machine is broken or needs readjustment. The worker punches out on the time clock and waits for a mechanic to repair the machine. During this period, under the old contract he received 85% of his average wages, but the company wanted to cut this to 75%.

Other major issues included company attempts to eliminate the yearly two-week plant shutdown for vacations and its insistance upon a stronger no-strike clause.

The basic wage and benefit package was was never at issue in the strike. Armstrong offered the same basic agreement that the URW won from the "big four" rubber companies (Goodrich, Firestone, Uniroyal, and Goodyear) last spring. This included about an 8% annual wage increase and an increase in pension benefits to $7.75 per month for each year of service.

The union, however, succeeded in retaining in the contract the four major issues that Armstrong wanted to eliminate to make up for the wage increase. Two of these issues were the company's demand to cut pay for "off-standard" jobs from 100% to 90% and to cut "downtime" pay from 85% to 75%.

Under the old contract if a worker temporarily changed jobs, worked on another machine, or the stock was not up to par, he was still paid his full Average Incentive Earnings (AIE) or Average Hourly Earnings (AHE). The company proposal would have meant a substantial pay cut for many workers over the year.

Labor Notes

UNIT PRICING HELPS SHOPPERS

"Unit pricing" is the listing of price per pound, pint or any other unit. It allows people to compare and thereby determine the best buy for their money. The Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company (A&P) has been testing unit-pricing for several weeks in selected Connecticut stores. Frank Register, Executive Director of the National Association of Retail Grocers recently warned that with unit pricing there is "the danger that some of the better quality foods will be taken off the market since the emphasis is going to be more on price."

People can determine for themselves what the best quality is. Right now as costs are rising it would be nice to at least get the best value for the little we have to spend.

AFT SUPPORTS AUTO WORKERS

In a telegram to Leonard Woodcock, president of the United Auto Workers, American Federation of Teachers president David Selden said: "The AFT offers its moral support on your endeavor to get economic justice for General Motors workers. Thousands of members of the AFT have received first-hand support from the UAW in similar situations in the past. Please let us know if there is any concrete action we can take to assist your efforts to achieve victory in this vital struggle."

CONNECTICUT BUSINESS WORRIED

As unemployment rises and real wages decline, Connecticut businessmen have been trying to improve their image. In recent ads on television, Connecticut business has claimed that corporations in the state pay 40% of the taxes which pay for education, welfare, and parks.

However, they neglect to mention where they get the money to pay these taxes. The taxes corporations pay come from higher prices for their products and lower wages and benefits for their employees, not from their profits.

What it adds up to is that Connecticut working people pay 100% of the taxes. Connecticut businessmen will have to do a lot more than a few TV ads to improve their image.

UNION MEMBERSHIP UP - % DOWN

Union membership hit an all time high in 1968 of 19,297,000 , an increase of 5% over 1966. Numbers can be deceiving because the 1968 figure represents only 28% of the workers in the U.S. in nonagricultural employment. In 1958, 33% of nonagricultural workers were in unions.

Everytime there's a big strike like at GE last year or at GM now big business and their representatives in government like Nixon complain about the power of the unions.

With less than one third of the labor force organized, unions don't have enough power. If 100% of the workers were unionized big business would really complain because working people would be getting more of what they deserve.

Teamsters Curbed Right Before Kent

Ohio Governor James Rhodes called out the National Guard to break a wildcat strike of Teamsters on the 29th day of their strike, April 29. 6,000 drivers were out in Cleveland over the issue whether or not to accept the national contract. International Teamster Vice President William Presser was quoted as saying, "It's a hell of a day when we have troops riding shot gun on a truck but somehow we must stop this violence through the law." Two days later, the same "law" shot four Kent State University students dead.

Youth Group Seeks Drug Center

by Sal Barone and Cathy Quinn

Fair Haven youths concerned about the fact that arrests for heroin in that neighborhood are twice the city average are seeking to establish a teen drug center. The action resulted from a meeting called at the initiative of Charles Sabatino, Executive Director, Fair Haven Nieghborhood Corporation, to discuss drugs and related problems of Fair Haven youth.

Hardly any of the 40 community agencies, including the mayor's office, requested to attend the meeting held October 15 at the Fair Haven Middle School came. Representatives from Project Enough, a community-youth group, explained at the meeting that they were interested in running educational and recreational programs, but were hampered by a lack of facilities. One member of the group said, "Project Enough did not ask for money. We asked only for building and recreational commitments, also moral commitments which we were not able to get from some people."

This plea brought some general commitments from six of the agencies represented at the meeting. The most concrete proposal came from Alan DeLisle, Alderman 12th ward, who started a petition asking that the vacant grammar school on Lloyd Street be used as a teen drug center.

Although further meetings have taken place concerning the school, there has not as yet been any definite commitment from either the Board of Aldermen or the Board of Education.

In addition to the petition, other promises that came out of the October 15 meeting were for recreational equipment from Phil Luedee of the Recreation Department, and temporary facilities for Project Enuogh from Bill Donahue of the Redevelopment Agency.

Offering moral support, Bill DeGeorge of the Farnam Neighborhood House and Ralph Goglia of the Board of Education volunteered to take part in a planning committee and Raymond Wiederhold committed the New Haven Police Department to support any programs that might result.

UI Under Fire On Rate Hike, Power Lines

by John Moulder

In response to strong public opposition and widespread frustration over UI's proposal to build overhead lines, the New Haven Board of Aldermen will hold a public hearing Thursday, October 29th. They will discuss legislation which would give the city power to regulate overhead power lines in New Haven. The hearing will be held at 7:30 p.m. in the Aldermanic Caucus Chamber in City Hall.

Under present law, the city of New Haven has no control at all over the plans of local power companies to erect overhead power lines. This has led to the situation where the United Illuminating Company is proceeding with plans over the express disapproval of the Board of Aldermen, the Mayor, the City Plan Commission and the people of the city.

The proposed legislation is an attempt to change all this. The proposed law would read "No overhead electric transmission lines and towers shall be allowed in the city of New Haven, except as follows..." What follows includes requirement that the utility file detailed plans for alternatives to the proposed plan and that public hearings be held on the plans. Even more important, they require that the utility prove that its proposal will not adversely affect neighboring properties and future development, and that the environmental impact of the proposed plan is minimal.

Rate Hike Hearing

A Public Utilities Commission hearing on UI's request for a rate hike has been scheduled for the same day in Hartford. UI has asked the Public Utilities Commission for permission to pass the increased cost of its fuel directly to its customers. If this permission is granted, then the size of our electric bills will rise and fall as the price that UI pays for fuel changes.

According to UI, "this clause automatically protects the investor from the penalty on upswings in fuel cost and passes on to the customer the benefits of downswings." However, since the trend of fuel prices is UP, it is clear that this clause will primarily act to protect the UI investors from inflation at the expense of UI customers. The fuel cost clause would also allow UI to pass on to us the cost of the low pollution fuel it will be required to use in September, 1971.

The Environmental Offensive and People Against Power Pollution prepared a petition requesting that this hearing be postponed and moved to New Haven. However, the PUC refused to grant this petition and reschedule the hearing for New Haven in late November or early December as asked.

Two Law Profs Rap U.S. Role

by Harry Henderson

The 25th anniversary of the United Nations was celebrated here when UN diplomats from Nigeria and Burma met with Yale Law School professors on Sunday, October 18. They gathered at the United Church on the Green to address the difficulties in attaining "Human Rights in Multi-Racial States." Problems of securing human rights and basic civil liberties on an international scale were tackled.

Chief S.O. Adebo of Nigeria, the executive director of the UN Institute for Training and Research, set the tone of the session by explaining that the UN Declaration of Human Rights was not added to the UN charter until 1948, three years after it had been drawn up. Since that time, Chief Adebo said, the UN "has been unable to intervene effectively" to implement the terms of the document.

Hazel Johns of Burma, director of UN affairs for the United Church of Christ, told about various UN conventions on the right to employment, the right to an adequate standard of living, the rights of children, and the eradication of religious intolerance.

Brazilian Dictatorship

Professors Michael Riesman and David Trubek of the Yale Law School focussed on problems of preserving human rights under conditions of social change. Trubek described the military dictatorship of Brazil. He told of the extreme gap between rich and poor in Brazil, the purge of the universities, the censorship, use of torture and the vigilante "Death Squads" of off-duty policemen. At the same time, the overall economy of Brazil has been booming, with considerable US government help and massive participation by American corporations.

Trubek noted that Brazil's combination of harsh repression with economic growth is considered a "model" in many influential quarters.

The meeting was reminded that the US Senate has up to now refused to ratify the UN convention banning Genocide, a convention accepted by almost every other country on earth. Riesman said he had "never seen more nonsense, or more wicked and shameful statements," than in the opposition of the American Bar Association to the law. Of the ABA he said a small minority, "a cabal," was in control.

His mention of this monority recalled Chief Adebo's prescription for bringing about structural change in nations over the resistance of "privileged persons."

"It doesn't take a majority to bring about this revolution," the Chief said. "What it takes is a minority which refuses to shut up."

Virginia Blaisdell

Quinnipiac Students Rout Dodd

Senator Thomas J. Dodd, Independent candidate for Connecticut's Senatorial seat, gave the Quinnipiac College students a disappointing show on October 22. Dodd, apparently expecting a warm welcome, immediately changed his continent attitude when he was met with a barrage of yells from students throughout the room.

Calls of "cheat" and "crook" seemed to take their toll on the Senator from the moment he began his campaign here. He stopped his "ghost-written" speech several times, obviously very upset. Only 11 minutes later his speech ended and Senator Dodd immediately went back to his seat. The audience neither clapped nor stood up but rather shouted to the Senator to come forth and answer questions from the college students. Dodd, knowing that his appearance was a disaster, and knowing that he could not answer some of the questions put forth by his challenging audience, left quickly. Support for Thomas Dodd was non-existent at Quinnipiac College. There he is considered a political has-been. *–Jim Amenta*

NHC Students Grill Narcs

Do New Haven police ever "plant" drugs on people they want to arrest? Otha Buffaloe of the Gambling and Narcotics Squad recently insisted they don't do such illegal things as frameups, but his audience, a class at New Haven College, did not seem to believe him.

Buffaloe, who has a reputation in New Haven's youth and "street" communities as a tough cop, maintained in response to repeated, hostile questions that the police simply enforce the laws "fairly and evenly."

Buffaloe also denied that the New Haven police pay off informers, either with narcotics or money.

Informers

Sources close to the New Haven narcotics trade say it is widely assumed that police use the threat of arrest against "junkies" to get information about drug dealers and users, as well as other tips about crimes or people the police are watching.

Both Buffaloe and Phillip Olgin, a teacher present at the discussion, were challenged by black students after suggesting that the Black Student Union work with the police to set up a Ploice Athletic League.

The activities of the BSU are not Mr. Olgin's affair, the students replied, adding that the professor should not try to "tell the BSU what to do." The students characterized both Buffaloe and Olgin as "the Man."

Ecology Seminars Under Way

by John Batchelor

The failure of the urban renewal program of the New Haven Redevelopment Agency to make the city a more liveable place was discussed in the first of a new series of environmental seminars launched by the Environmental Offensive.

Harris Stone, an architect, charged the agency with segregating the city according to income divisions and catering only to the rich and their institutions.

In the seminar series to be held on Tuesday evenings at the Bread and Roses Coffeehouse the underlying causes of air and water pollution, etc. will be discussed by various speakers. Future topics will include include "Urban Renewal and the Automobile City," "Solid Waste or Recycling," etc. (See events column for more details.)

The seminar series will tie in with the E.O.'s three main actions this fall: to fight UI's power pollution (if interested, call 776-9574); to fight Rt. 34 (call 776-9900 for more information); and, to start a pilot recycling project in the city (if interested, call 288-5150).

Virginia Blaisdell

Sylvan Avenue apartments to be torn down for medical complex.

Sylvan Ave Houses Destroyed for Yale

by Steven Ellner

On Sylvan Avenue, Hill residents are being pushed out of their homes. The City Plan Department has okayed a new project which will tear down five of the best apartment buildings in the Howard Avenue-Hospital neighborhood by June, 1971. The destruction will make way for a medical building complex to serve Yale-New Haven hospital.

The 14-story structure that will take the place of apartments 1,3,5,7 and 9 Sylvan Avenue will house a garage, some retail stores and medical offices as well as 93 apartment units meant to house the staff of the nearby hospital. In addition to tearing down the five apartments, the plans call for the destruction of the rears of 11, 13, 15, 17, 19 Sylvan Avenue and 910, 912, 914 Howard Avenue.

Tenants in the apartments, owned by the Hillside Investment Company, were given one-year leases this summer, but were not told of the construction plans. Judge Norton Levine of the Court of Common Pleas, a former Alderman, is said to own Hillside Investment.

When questioned by tenants, representatives for the investment firm only say that the plans are for the "far off future". The plan was submitted to the City Plan Department in June, 1970, and construction must begin within a year of that time.

The Plan Department, in granting permission to the builders, claimed this project was "the only reasonable way to serve the present community." In fact, this private investment will decrease housing availability for Hill residents and will not fit in with the rest of the neighborhood.

A seven-foot wall will surround the building to "ensure privacy". In addition, the contrast between this modern 14-story building and the old two-story buildings that will remain, will make the neighborhood look dilapidated. Yet, the City Plan Department is pretending that "the building will relate integrally to the lower structures and the Mental Health Center."

The Sylvan Avenue project is not the only construction invading the Hill neighborhood. Yale University has plans underway for two additional buildings and a parking lot in the Hill area.

Aldermanic Powers

This expansion could have been stopped by the Board of Aldermen. According to a recent amendment in the Zoning Ordinance, which was passed because of the angry reactions of city residents to previous Yale expansion, the Board of Aldermen has the power to veto any of Yale's expansion plans. However, Yale's proposals get automatic approval if the Aldermen do not act on the proposal within 120 days.

Since the Aldermen did not act in this case, Yale is now going ahead with this massive expansion plan that includes a four-story addition connecting two medical school buildings at Cedar between Congress and Davenport; an eight-story addition to the university-owned building at the corner of Congress and Howard and a parking lot on part of the St. John's Street Church site.

'To Be on Welfare Isn't So Pleasant'

by Patti Hughes

I am a member of the executive Board of the New Haven Welfare MOMS. It is our local Welfare Rights Organization. I have had two unpleasant experiences lately with local merchants and I feel the public ought to be made aware of some of the discriminatory practices welfare recipients are subjected to.

Recently I moved from one of Morris Sach's condemned buildings to the Church Street South Co-operative housing development. This necessitated a change in my welfare check on which I am dependent for all my needs. My check arrived late and in an incorrect amount (many dollars short of the required amount). This is typical of the way the welfare department operates, no concern or regard for those forced to exist on it.

Emergency Food Voucher

I have a two-month old baby who requires a special formula. As I was short of funds this month, I had to borrow the tokens to take a trip to Bassett Street welfare office for an emergency food voucher. Food vouchers are paper forms issued by the welfare department to local merchants stating they will pay for a certain amount of food needed on an emergency basis by the welfare recipient. Hartford automatically sends a check to the merchant about three days after the merchant receives the form.

Since I had discovered only one place carrying a supply of the formula my baby required, the Medical Arts Pharmacy at 2 Church St. So., I had my voucher made out for this place. When I took it in and presented it to the man in charge, I was told it was not acceptable. Why? The greedy merchant didn't want to be bothered, he said he couldn't afford to wait a few days for the $10 involved.

No Options

This was a Friday and already late in the afternoon. There was no way to obtain another voucher and the welfare department isn't open on weekends. I was completely broke and my baby would soon be hungry. I knew this pharmacist accepted welfare recipients' state medical cards as payment for prescription medicine and he waited for that money. The pharmacist replied that he charged the state an additional dollar when processing these prescriptions.

He said he couldn't make enough money on my voucher so he refused me food for my baby knowing the child would starve without it.

He was only interested in what he could make off the state and off a poor person. I was arguing with the pharmacists and attracting a crowd so he gave me one can of the required formula to get rid of me. I left because my baby was screaming and I had run out of fight having used up most of it just getting the food voucher from the welfare department.

Another place to avoid is the Pegnataros on York St. *This market has many sales around the first and 16th of the month (check days for people receiving aid to dependent children) but ups the prices on most of the staples used in the recipients' diet, i.e. reduce the price on frying chicken but increase the price of cooking oil, flour, etc.*

New Day-Care Center Started in West Hills

A section of the West Hills Community Center will soon be transformed into a community-run day-care center, through the efforts of some mothers who have children in the Headstart program.

Gonnie Brown, the main force behind *the new day care, started talking about the idea with some other mothers five months ago. Everyone agreed that there was a great need for a childcare center in their neighborhood.*

"I started setting up meetings each week," explains Brown, "I asked the Headstart mothers who said they wanted daycare to help me get one."

Second Attempt

The mothers' task was made easier because there had been an effort to get a community daycare in West Hills six years ago. A lot of the information collected at that time was still available. In addition, the physical space was already planned out since a commercial daycare, Betsy Ross, had already been based in the Community Center at 333 Valley Street. There had also been a Headstart nursery.

"We asked Betsy Ross to leave and open up somewhere else since a community center should be for the community," says Gonnie Brown.

The center will be funded by the Department of Community Affairs. The mothers are presently looking for a certified teacher to be in charge of the school, but others who are hired will be non-professionals from the community.

Brown hopes that the daycare will open in the beginning of November for *35 children. Cost will be $10 for the first child, $5 for the second child, and $4 for the third. Maximum cost for any one family will be $20. The daycare will* be open five days a week from 7 a.m. to 5 p.m. Applications are available at the Neighborhood Corporation office, 130 Wilmot Road, 389-2868.

Long Wharf Preview

Plays as diverse as *Winnie the Pooh, The Taming of the Shrew,* and *Brecht on Brecht,* based on excerpts from the work of the great German Communist playwright, will be previewed by the Long Wharf Theatre Touring Company. On October 31 and November 8, the plays, destined for performance before elementary school, high school, and college audiences, as well as special communities, such as senior citizens, will be given before Connecticut educators at the theatre.

Admission to the showcase previews is free. Reservations *must* be made in advance by calling Mrs. Palmer at 787-4285 or writing Mrs. Palmer c/o Long Wharf Theatre, 222 Sargent Drive, New Haven.

People's Park Catches On

Virginia Blaisdell

Some of Rte 34 wasteland will get parks. There are no plans for this site.

by Daniel Vapnek

People's Park is catching on in the city. The original People's Park, built with local labor and donated material will soon have two new companions built by the New Haven Park Commission.

The new park areas will be located on both sides of People's Park on the 44 acres of lane which was cleared of houses and people several years ago to make way for the superhighway-Route 34.

One of the new parks will be across from the Trade Union Plaza between Howe and Dwight Streets and will be equipped with various playground materials. The other site which will have softball fields will be on the former Blakeslee property on Day Street.

Rt. 34 Memorial Parks

The road has met with strong opposition and its future is still uncertain. The road is strongly opposed by residents of the Hill-Dwight neighborhood who feel that the land should be used for housing and recreational areas.

Since parks seem to be one of the few things which have a chance of stopping a highway, while houses (if occupied by poor people) have no chance, it is hoped that the Hill-Dwight parks will become permanent and soon be named the Route 34 Memorial Parks.

Editorial Vote Duffey...

Sorting out the candidates for public office seems to get harder with each election. You need a computer and a very fine-toothed comb to tell the candidates apart, let alone decide which one to vote for. Ordinarily, it would be enough to make one yawn with boredom. But all the bluster and wasted money comes just when living in America is becoming increasingly costly, confusing, and frustrating.

The gap between the silliness of the campaigns and the seriousness of the present national conditions is therefore more a cause for anger than for boredom. No campaign better illustrates this gap than the campaign for U.S. Senate.

In Lowell Weicker and Thomas Dodd we find, respectively, mediocrity and corruption. Neither seems likely to even understand the current crises of war, inflation, unemployment and the increasing difficulty of life in America. Dodd's crudely self-enriching activities—which were criticized even by his equally self-made colleagues—have taken too much time and effort for him to pay attention to the problems of the people of Connecticut and the nation. Weicker's spotty voting record, however carefully "liberal" it is made to appear, is irrelevant in the face of his silent support of Nixon's persistence in putting the burdens of inflation on working people.

Duffey is a politician and a political type. But it would be an oversimplification to dismiss him or his type as the same as Weicker or Dodd.

Unlike the others, Duffey speaks to the country's problems. He and his type are useful because they do more than other politicians to focus on many *real* problems. And, Duffey has gone further than other politicians in offering proposals to deal with these problems. Duffey represents the type of politician who has at least spent much time and energy in mild efforts to attack racism, the war in Vietnam, and urban dehumanization.

As others of his type have done in various legislatures, Duffey could be expected to make a fair number of proposals aimed at some of the sources of the problems of Americans, and to do a good deal of talking about most national issues. In addition, Duffey is less likely than Weicker or Dodd to support repressive, unconstitutional attacks on civil liberties such as the "no-knock" bill.

But Go Beyond Duffey

However, as good as Duffey may sound compared to his opponents, many of his ideas are just not good enough when judged, not against those of his opponents, but by the needs of the people of Connecticut and the nation.

Duffey's call for labor support of the Democratic Party shows him to be another professional politician who wants to keep the wielding of political power an elite art which apparently only specialists like himself can handls.

Yet Americans have seen through the wars and the illusory economic "reforms" since the Depression that there is no real difference between the Democratic and Republican parties. Both parties run the United States, and the world, for the wealth and power of the corporate owners and managers. Both parties have put working people in an endless financial squeeze in their daily lives, and have made sure working people never had the power to change this.

So when we hear Duffey call for wage, price and even profit controls to stop inflation, we think of the businessmen and bankers who would administer such a plan and we know that guaranteed high profits would be more important than guaranteed adequate wages.

Finally, we distrust Duffey for his careful anti-communist and anti-student radical poses. This appears to be catering to the same fears and hatreds Duffey attacks Spiro Agnew for stirring up. We are reminded of how anti-communism has served as a pretext for attacks on the power of the labor movement. We wonder whether Duffey would have the nerve to stand up against such attacks as so many of his type failed to do against Senator Joe McCarthy in the 1950's.

Duffey offers no alternative for people who want an end to inflation, unemployment, and foreign wars. His proposals are at best partial, temporary responses to wide and deep problems. To effectively deal with those problems, working people need their own national party, one which will not be controlled by corporations and the government, but which will wage a genuine fight to redistribute the power and wealth in America in a way which will serve the needs of *all* Americans.

MONEY TALKS

Who Pays to Clean Industrial Pollution?

by Matt Borenstein

Recently, the Bethlehem Steel Corp. - which does strip coal-mining in the Appalachians - planted 60,000 trees to "reclaim" some of the land they ruined last year. The trees cover about 60 acres at a cost to Bethlehem of $60,000. Bethlehem then spent $500,000 on fancy ads to announce to the U.S. public that it had planted trees.

For Bethlehem it was better and cheaper to advertise the reclamation of 60 acres than to spend the money to revive the thousands of acres it ruined through strip mining.

This story was told by Harry Caudill-the Appalachian opponent of strip-mining-at a Yale meeting last year. He asked, "Are capitalism and conservation compatible?" His answer: No.

Polluting Companies Stall

Capitalists are still very concerned about pollution. They couldn't make any profits if people were too sick from dirty air and water to work for them - or too angry.

In a recent article, Alan K. Browne, senior vice president of the Bank of America (the largest bank in the world) offered the big business solution to the environmental crisis: "The crux of the environmental financing issue is the willingness... to impose additional taxes."

Browne says companies ignore waste-control laws by pressuring politicians and publicizing arguments about how hard it is to stop pollution. This certainly happens in New Haven where pollutors such as Federal Paperboard keep postponing their deadline to stop polluting the Mill River. Also we have seen the sidestepping of the pollution issue by UI - New Haven's largest source of industrial air pollution. Let's also not forget how the big auto companies stall on the problem of pollution by cars.

Pollution Control Costs

The estimates for the cost of starting pollution control measures over the next five years range from $80 to $95 billion. This would cover major efforts in air, water, solid waste, and rapid transit. The environmental bill by the year 2000 is projected to be over $300 billion, assuming that initial measures have been taken by 1975.

Many pollution experts say that even these cost estimates are too low. But we do know that the cost will be enormous.

Who Must Pay?

Browne, the banker, states that the costs cannot be met by nickel-and-dime taxes on such items as nonreturnable bottles. Then he comes up with the clincher: he wants a ten per cent increase in our Federal income taxes. Does that sound familiar? That's how the government raised the money to pay for the war in Vietnam - another problem that corporations, not working people, created.

It seems that every time big business creates a social problem we all have to pay for it. It seems like an iron law in this country that when a problem arises corporation profits go untouched. The costs of solving the problem are shifted onto the tax bills of working people.

The Solution

Pollution shouldn't be solved by over-taxing the population. Creating a clean environment should not bring on new hardships. Since American corporations won't take the responsibility for the mess they made of our air and water, working people should take over the job of cleaning the mess. And that means workers - in shops and offices - taking over the running of those businesses in the public interest.

for Angela Davis

To the Editors:

Plans are underway to form a committee to free Angela Davis and David Poindexter. Those interested please call Sid Taylor, 387-4938, between 5 and 7 pm.

Word has come through that mail is being received by Angela Davis. Letters can be mailed to Angela Davis, Women's House of Detention, 11th Street and Greenwich Ave., N.Y. 10014.

Thank you,
Sid Taylor

To Our Readers

Modern Times has been publishing for five months. It has been an exciting struggle, often lasting late into the night. Lately, more and more people have been volunteering their time and we are encouraged on the production of things; however, . . .

We are worried about our present economic situation. Remarks over past months indicate that *Modern Times* is serving a useful function in New Haven and that people want it to continue; however, . . .

Money is a problem. We have deliberately kept the newstand price at 20 cents and the subscription price at five dollars even though many people told us to sell it for 25 cents an issue and ten dollars a year. Printing costs, supplies, mailing and salaries have forced us to raise the subscription price to $7.50 a year beginning Novenber 1. The newstand price will remain 20 cents.

Modern Times depends mainly on the support of its subscribers. Newstand and street sales and advertising help, but it is through subscriptions that we are able to continue.

Help *Modern Times* continue and expand. Mail in your subscription now.

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MODERN TIMES is a non-profit, volunteer labor publication of the American Independent Movement

MODERN TIMES is a paper to tell the story of and by the people of New Haven. We don't get that kind of news in commercial papers run for profit. There is no place else where the work and play of people who aren't rich is considered important enough to write about. There is no place else in New Haven where the problems of working women and men are told by them instead of by their bosses. There is no place else where the hunger, bad housing and education, lack of health care and police harassment that people live with is told by them.

We live in the richest country in the world. But only a few people get to use most of this wealth for themselves. We must all work together to claim the wealth we all helped to create. Then there would be no need to strike for a few more crumbs, waste our resources and labor on rockets and bombs, or waste the lives of our young men in wars like Vietnam. We would produce what we need—not what is profitable.

The American Independent Movement (AIM) has been working since 1966 to get people together against the rich, powerful few who run New Haven and the whole country. We want everyone to have good housing, good education, child care centers, recreation areas, decent health care and decent jobs.

STAFF: Joelle Dominski, Peter O'Connell, David Adams, Rick Wolff, Florie Ricciuti, John Moulder, Liz Henderson, Matt Borenstein, Art Fleischner, Neal Beck, Joan Dimow, Alan McKnight, Virginia Blaisdell, Lew Haberly, Lillian Dimow, Harry Henderson, Debbie Anderson, Alan Waggoner, Betty Murray, Steve Ellner, Dick Bandler, Jane Bandler, Steve Mick, Naomi Resnick, Polly Gassler, Marshall Bergen, Jane Wheeler, Peter Jackson, Matthew Carrano, Gilbert Hoffman, Peter Friedland, Dick Wieland, Sam Goodwin, Karen Waggoner, Pat Darley, Larry Hogan, Jan Baecker, Art Mazer, Dan Vapnek., Bill Hersey, Olivia Stockard, George Johnson, Lee Ann Lee, Betsy Champa, Irv Pollack April Reiss Julie Ellison, George Andrews, Pat Thornburg, Marleen Gabriel, Mike Sand. Craig O'Connell, Barbara O'Connell, Joe Taylor, Scott McIntosh, John Durrence, Joe Dimow, Mike Sabiers, Stan Heller, Shoshana Hersey, Teri Klein.

Open Line

Chile: Will It Be 'Another Cuba'?

by Arthur Melville

Editors' Note: Arthur Melville was an American Priest who joined Guatemalan guerrillas. Upon returning to the United States, he took part in the destruction of Dow Chemical Co. records in Washington, D.C. in 1969 and was sentenced to several years in prison. His brother Thomas Melville took part in the burning of draft files at Catonsville, Md., with Rev. Daniel Berrigan, John Hogan of Hamden, and others.

The U.S. Government is possibly on the brink of a grave setback in this hemisphere. Richard Nixon, who wanted to attack Cuba in 1960, may now try to get oneupmanship on John F. Kennedy. He accuses the Cubans of harboring Russian submarines. This charge may be his pretext for supporting an invasion against the people of Cuba. J.William Fulbright, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, has, however, denied the Administration's allegation regarding the sub base.

From the point of view of the big business interests who control him, there would be good reason for Nixon's action. As Peru takes a stride to the left and Bolivia appears capable of following, Chile elects a Marxist President. The new Chilean Government under the leadership of Dr. Salvador Allende will move to nationalize banks, transportation , communications, and U.S. industry, as well as inaugurate plans for a broad agrarian reform.

Allende, who rejects totalitarianism, has pledged "to end once and for all Chile's dependence upon the U.S." (*Boston Globe*, Sept. 7). **He says, "We are going to nationalize those companies that we believe to be fundamental for the economic development of our country."** (*New York Times*, Oct. 4). **His government will not only renew relations with Cuba but also with North Vietnam, China, North Korea, and East Germany** (*Panama America*, Sept. 7). **Other Latin American nations will be encouraged to follow suit.**

That U.S. creation, the Organization of American States, is thus threatened. U.S. imperialism is being chipped at. The U.S. rulers will not stand idly by as this happens. Dr. Allende shows his awareness of this fact. "I believe that there is a sector linked to imperialist interests that will be ready to use any means whatever. Among these means are violence, economic chaos or an assassination attempt." (*New York Times*, Oct. 4).

While it is unlikely that the U.S. would mount an open attack, it might be "forced" to protect American lives at the Guantanamo Base, or "defend" the hemisphere from missile-bearing Russian subs, or "assist" American "fishing vessels" off the coast of Peru or Chile. The U.S. has arranged wars in the past. The capitalist economy and "national defense" might need another one now. Would not that U.S. ally, the military regime in Argentina, profit from "defending" its sovereignty from "Marxist" Chile?

If we have any knowledge of the Central Intelligence Agency, we know that U.S. intervention comes in many apparently innocuous forms. It might be as simple as financing a military coup in Chile.

Revulsion at Progress

The Nixon administration's revulsion at progressive developments may be kept discreetly quiet, but the U.S. Government is absolutely committed to controlling Latin American countries , keeping them as members of the "free world," and defending the status quo. A communist Chile would be a far greater threat than Cuba to the oligarchies of the other Latin American countries aligned with the U.S. The thesis that a mainland Castro must be avoided at all costs - so prominent in the Rockefeller Report a year ago - has become a reality to be dealt with by the President's foreign policy makers.

Meanwhile, Ralph Dungan, former U.S. Ambassador to Chile, writes of the honesty of the recent democratic and constitutional elections and of Dr. Allende, saying: " He is intelligent and committed and likely to seek Chilean solutions... Therefore, there is every reason for us to adhere fully to our principle of self-determination and maintain a strictly neutral posture as the Chilean people move to complete the constitutionally prescribed process." (*Washington Post*, Sept. 23).

Progressive-minded Americans usually become aware of errors and lack of advantageous action long after an opportune moment has passed. As regards this Nixon-Latin American issue, let us inform ourselves and prepare now. Let us show clearly that we will not tolerate any U.S. intervention and subversion among our neighbors to the south. If we demonstrate our clarity and conviction now, we may avoid some potentially intolerable conflicts in the near future. Think, discuss, use the media, unite, prepare. Do it now!

Dark as the Grave Where My Comrades are Laid

(Tune: "Dark as a Dungeon")

by Meredith Tax

The monster is growing, it shadows the land,
With soldiers and bombers there at its right hand;
Its breath is a poison, its touch is unclear,
With wars and pollution it kills all that's green;
It speaks with a soft voice and tells us to wait,
It says we are little and its strength is great;
I know there is danger and I am afraid–
It's dark as the grave where my comrades are laid.

It roars in Cambodia, it's bloated with hate,
It's hand's on Vietnam, on Watts, and Kent State,
In America, Asia, it's spreading its stain,
It starves us, it maims us, it gloats in our pain;
It seems much too mighty to ever crash down,
But it's heavy and bloated; it can't touch the ground;
Oh, I know there is danger and I am afraid,
My comrades are near me to give my heart aid.

Whereever the beast goes, there spring in his track,
My sisters and borthers who rise to fight back;
They're united and angry, though little and poor,
And there's so many of them, they're winning the war.
I want to be like them, I need to breathe free,
I need to love them and to have them love me;
Though there's darkness and danger and I am afraid
I will fight for the love that my comrades have made.

Election Interview: Harvey the Invincible

by Teri Klein

Editor's Note: The following is a transcription of an interview by a **Modern Times** *reporter with a New Haven politician seeking election. Only the name of the politician has been changed.*

Phone Booth:

Me: I'd like to interview you about the coming election. I'm a reporter from **Modern Times.**

Harvey: Who is **Modern Times?**

Me: (pause to recover) It's a paper with a different view from the **Register.** Would you be available?

Harvey: Yes, Yes. Come up right now.

Entering Office:

Harvey: I asked all three of my secretaries. They didn't know about **Modern Times.**

Me: It is a local paper. I'll be glad to bring you a copy. May I ask you some questions and take some notes?

Harvey: Of course. Have you talked to my opponent?

Me: Yes, I spoke with him. . . .

Harvey: He thinks I'm part of a machine. There is no Party Machine. *(I smiled)*

Harvey: (agressively) You smiled. I know what you're thinking. You think there's a *big machine.*

Me: Sir?

Harvey: A Machine like a computer. Men are flesh and blood, talk to so and so the head, so and so head of such and such; we may disagree, but they're good men that makes a democracy talk to them.

Me: Uh, Sir, I came to interview you.

Harvey: Yes, of course. My record is great listed as one of top ten voters by so and so. Wait, that proves party isn't a machine. It couldn't absorb independent voters like me.

Me: (repeating) You're an independent different from the party. . . .

Harvey: (softly, proudly) Yes, an independent thinker. *(loudly) Wait, what are you writing?* What do you *mean* by machine anyway?????

Me: (Silence taken aback)

Harvey: Connecticut isn't a bad machine. There are bad machines. Like Chicago, New York.

Me: (thinking, "Help!") May we go to another topic?

Harvey: You think I don't reach the people. You think I'm not in contact with the people. Well, let me ask you something, young lady. *How do you reach the people?*

Me: You're asking me how to contact the people????? I don't even live in your district.

Harvey: Of course not. *I* know how to reach the people. I respond to all calls, all requests for information. I'm willing to be contacted.

Me: (writing)

Harvey: Wait! You'll accuse me of not being an activist of waiting to respond. Of *course* I go out, I'm in Town Meeting, Committee Meetings. I'm a very busy man.

Me: (quietly, encouraging) You're a very busy man.

Harvey: (snapping) Of course I'm *busy.* Not like a woman who just sits around and...

Me: (Glancing up looking him in the eye pencil poised)

Harvey: Forget that!

Me: You were saying??

Harvey: I'm not always in meetings. I go to the people. I'm willing to be contacted.

Me: (echo) You're willing to be contacted...

Harvey: Look, I can't go calling and getting in touch with everyone. *(lower voice)* I can't go if I'm not invited.

Me: (quietly) Not invited?

Harvey: (loudly) Of course I'm invited! I go to lots of meetings! I went to such and such and so and so and so what do you think of those groups *(as if to impress). (Louder) I'm in contact* with the people, my Wards. Why didn't your paper put me on their mailing list? I should be informed.

Me: (brightly) You should. *(Taking out a pen)* I'd be glad to give you a subscription.

Harvey: (huffily) Never mind, *Look at this paper! (*The Crow *had been placed in front of the desk, facing me, where I couldn't miss seeing it)* I subscribe to this. They misinterpret everything I do.

Me: (Rather exhausted by this time) I'd like to ask you some quest. . . .

Harvey: May I ask you something?

Me: Sir?

Harvey: (strongly, confidently) About this union business how can you work for a non-unionized paper, if you are for workers?

Me: (beginning) I believe the news we're printing is important. . . .

Harvey: (interrupting) Don't you believe in *unions?* Aren't all *unions* good? How do you expect to get the labor vote? *(louder)* I'll have you know all my literature is printed by *unions. Say that!* I never avoid an issue.

Me: (staggering incredulous getting up to leave) The issue is. . . .your campaign buttons are printed by unions?????

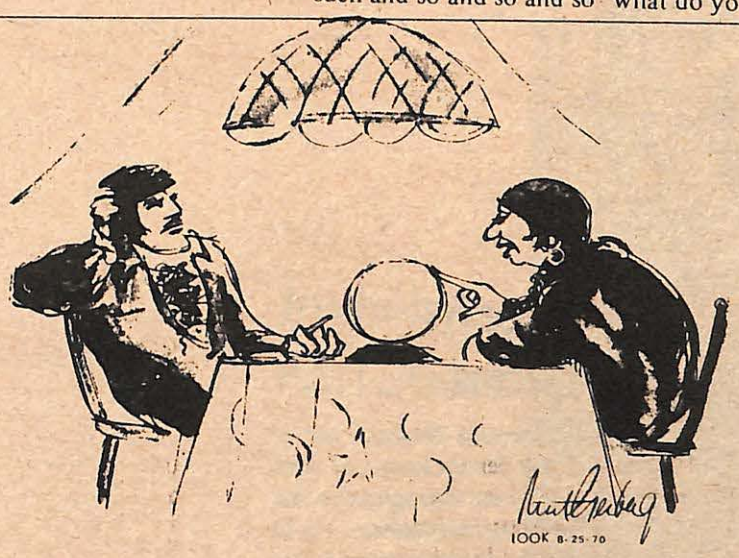
Harvey: (coming from behind desk) Say I believe in credibility. You believe in truth right?

Me: Yes. *(retreating)*

Harvey: I'm like the rabbit in Harvey Invisible I want to be reached to... reach...people. Would you like a pencil?

Me: (I took a Red, White and Blue Pencil and fled.)

(When I reached the street, my car had been towed away for over parking. A friend of mine happened by on his bike and gave me a ride to the garage.)



"You will meet a beautiful, dark-haired girl from Women's Liberation who will tell you to go to hell."

Q: What do you think of the Mill River? Was it always polluted? Who started the problem? What can be done?

James Magguire, 1765 Quinnipiac Avenue, age 75.

Awful smell I don't like it. It's a dump for companies. Kids suffer from pollution. The companies said they were going to clean it up but they have been saying that for five or six years. Somebody's got the money to clean it up.

Frank DeGrand, 125 Clay Street, age 69.

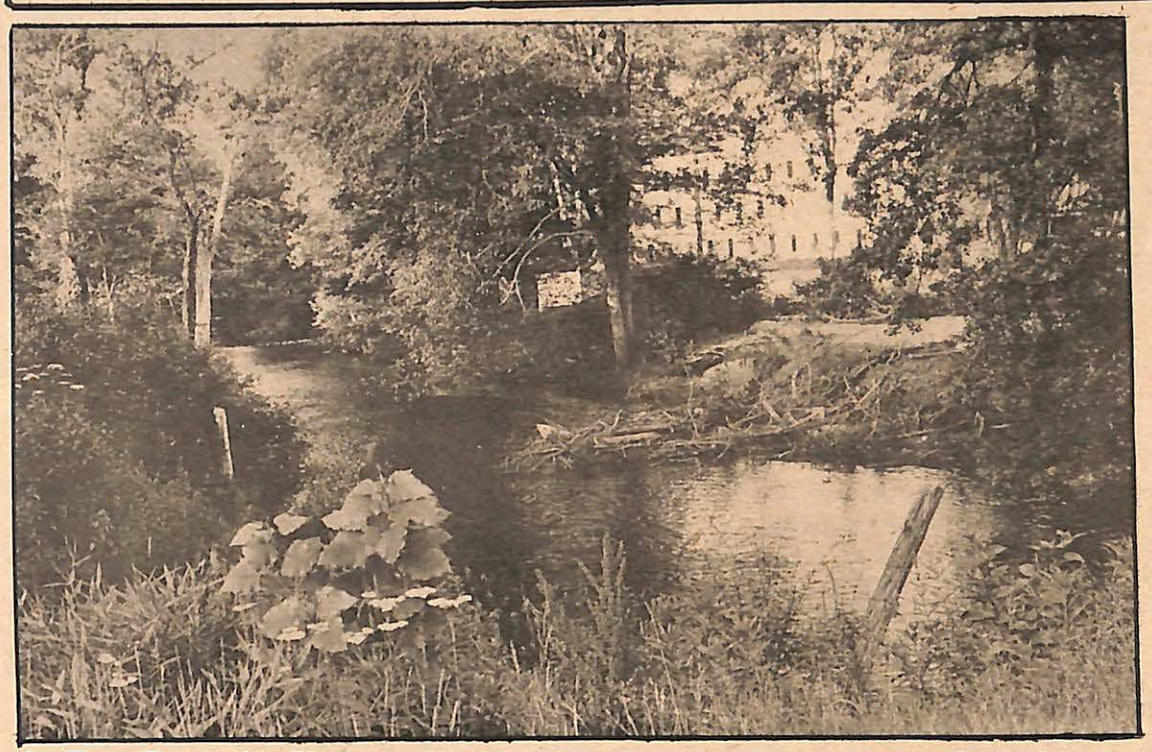
Sure, I remember when the Mill wasn't polluted. From East Rock to the harbor it was clear and clean. We used to dig for clams, row boats down it, dive off the railroad bridge and go swimming—50 or 40 years ago. There's no hope for cleaning it up now. The first ones to start polluting it were greasy Reynold Shop and other shops.

Jim Bucci, 277 Lloyd Street, age 26.

As far back as I can remember it's been polluted. When I used to walk to school we used to go right over it. I also used to pass out on the bed from the smell. It *really smells.* When I was young we lived on East Street and when we played war we used to say the smell was gas bombs the enemy dropped on us. If it's mechanically possible to clean it up now—far out. But we could never stop the companies.

Donald Davis, 254 Grand

I've only lived here a f
when it wasn't polluted. T
is a lot of talk but no actio
up.



Trout's Dream--

Cool, clean water flows past the mill above Lake Whitney, turns to a foul nightmare below.

Federal Paper

dumps millions of gallons of heated paper fiber, starch, glue, oil and titanium dioxide near the railroad bridge annually.

by Tony Dominski Photos by Virginia Blaisdell

Riddle: What famous landmark in New Haven
- —was perfumed by the Fair Haven Betterment Association, Christmas Eve, 1968, and was offered as a Christmas gift one year later to Yale?
- —used to be a fishing, picnicing and boating spot, but now is a cesspool filled by two paper companies and the city sewer system?

Answer: The Mill (alias "The Swill") River.

Down the Mill River

From Trout Stream to

Seventy-five years ago the Mill River had a resort flavor. The water was fresh and clean. Bushels of clams and crabs were taken along the Mill. At Quinnipiac Park the worst problem was an overcrowding of bathers.

With the arrival of the two paper companies now owned by Federal Paper and Simkins Industries and with the increasing sewage contamination of the harbor, the Mill rapidly went downhill.

Protests Unheeded

On Christmas Eve, 1968, the Fair Haven Betterment Association held a protest march, which ended in an internationally publicized perfuming of the river. (And for a moment a fragrant smell floated over the river.)

A year later the FHBA attended a public hearing on the proposed Olympic Rowing Course in Edgewood Park and symbolically gave the Mill River to Juan Trippe, a rich Yale alumnus, who is head of the International Rowing Foundation. But after all this protest the Mill River smells bad as ever and is unusable by the people of NewHaven.

The men running Federal Paper and Simkins Industries made the decision to dump wastes into the Mill. It is only fair that they should take the major responsibility to clean it up. They claim to be public spirited citizens and should know that the people living around the Mill River have a need for clean, healthy water.

The public relations men and executives are always polite to the public. If someone comes to their offices or to a public meeting with a complaint, they will look pained and say: "Of course pollution is a big problem, no one knows that better than we do." Then holding up their empty hands they wistfully say, "But we have insufficient funds to clean up." That is, they want to keep high profits even if it means an unhealthy New Haven.

Federal Paper goes even one better in this routine. After a session of polite talking they pull their power play: "Our New Haven operation is a marginal one," your friendly man at Federal will say, "and if forced to clean up we might just have to close down operations." In other words, do not threaten us or we will put several hundred people out of work.

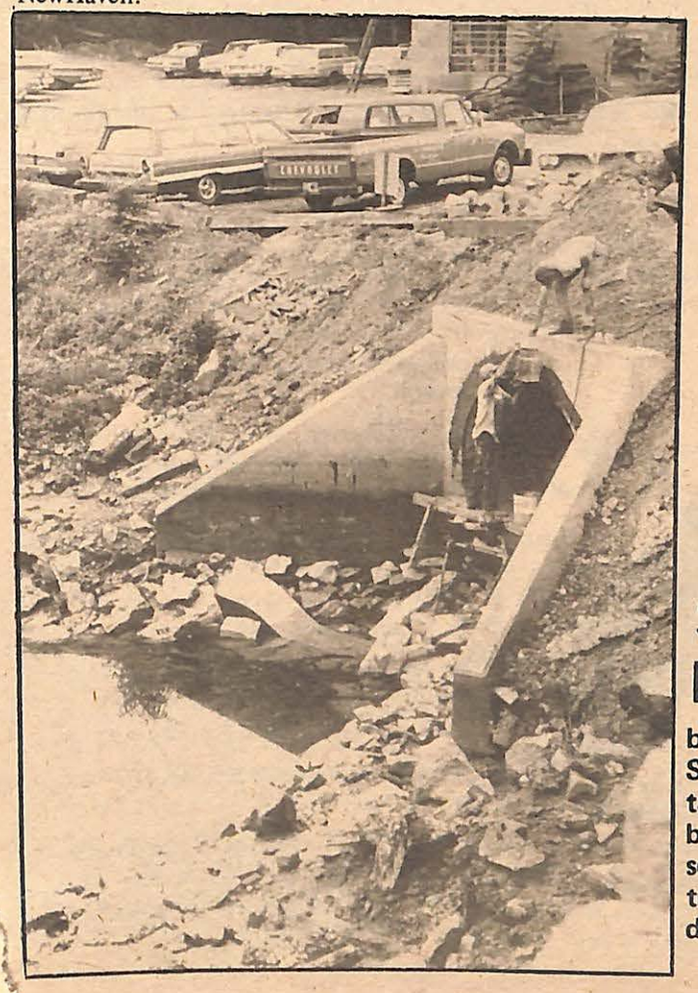
The song and a dance from the paper companies may lead you up the trail to Hartford. There must be a law!

Water Commission Files

The State Water Resources Commission in Hartford has the responsibility for maintaining the quality of Connecticut's inland and coastal waters. They keep a file on water polluters all over the state and have the duty of administering Connecticut's pollution laws. The law in Connecticut provides that polluters must use the most efficient, technologically feasible methods for abating pollution.

How does this law relate to Federal Paper and Simkins Industries? How come they are still killing the Mill River?

In the past the State Water Resources Commission has issued many clean up orders to both paper companies. These clean up orders have, after numerous deadline extensions and delays, resulted in the installation of a limited amount of pollution control equipment.



Storm Drain

backed up along State Street contains raw sewage, because domestic sewers bypass the treatment plants during heavy rains.

reet, age 26.

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Donald Davis, 254 Grand Avenue, age 57.

I've only lived here a few years. I don't remember when it wasn't polluted. The smell's not that bad. There is a lot of talk but no action it will take money to clean up.

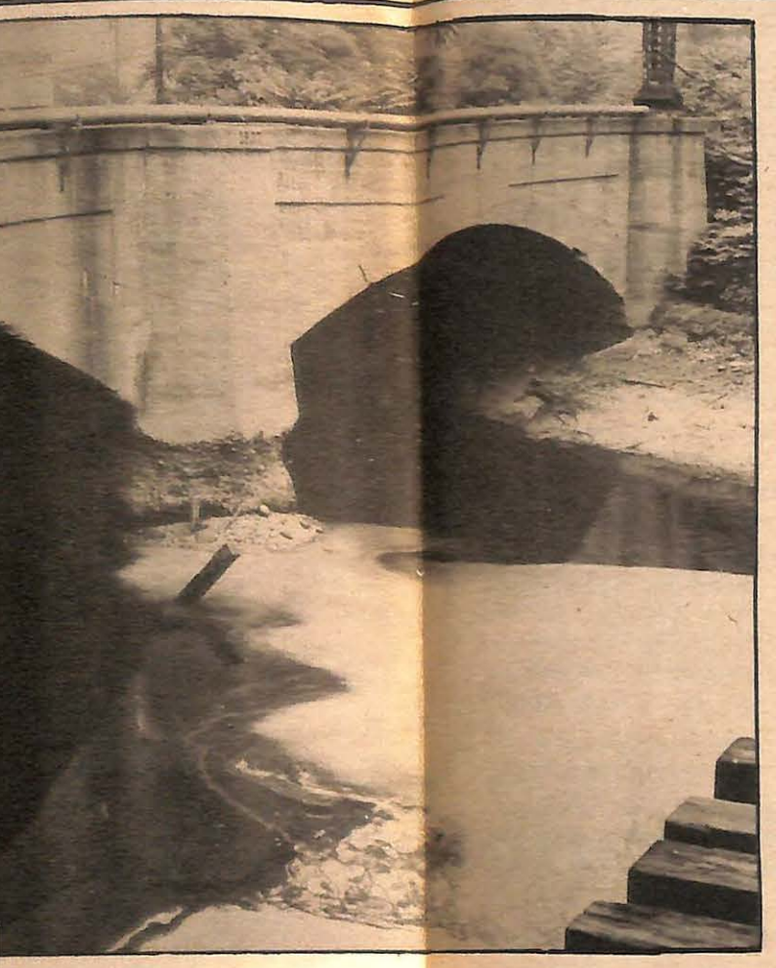
Joe Antonio, 23 Woolsey Street, age 75.

About 45 years I've lived here. We used to swim in the Mill River. I think it's the Federal Paper Board that got money and they said they were going to clean it up.

Sal Sullo, 85 Graften Street, age 49.

We used to swim in the Mill River. Manufacturers and waste of sewage system have polluted it today. I think they will clean it. Manufacturers and people should clean it up. The biggest polluter is Federal Paper. They threaten to move out if they have to undergo pollution control.

by Cathy Quinn and Mary Ellen Spellman



Toilet Paper

and other components of raw sewage at Quinnipiac Park near the River's mouth.

Down the Mill River

Stream to Toilet Paper

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The equipment basically consists of filters which catch the larger paper fibers in waste water. However, the equipment is not efficient enough to filter the smaller fibers and dissolved substances. It also cannot catch the white dust (titanium dioxide) which gives the river a milky color.

The waste that passes the filters takes much oxygen out of the water, causing the rotten egg smell (hydrogen sulphide). The smell gets worse because the waste water is heated to the temperature of bath water.

Passing the Buck

To treat the waste that is currently being dumped in the State Water Resources Commission has worked out a plan with the paper companies to connect into the long awaited modern, secondary treatment sewer plants to be built in New Haven. The modern plant would be able to remove a large proportion of the organic, oxygen depleting waste which is now dumped in.

The federal Clean Water Quality Act of 1965 (amended 1967) allows that cities would build high-quality municipal sewer plants with the federal government paying 50 percent of the bill and the state and local governments each 25 percent.

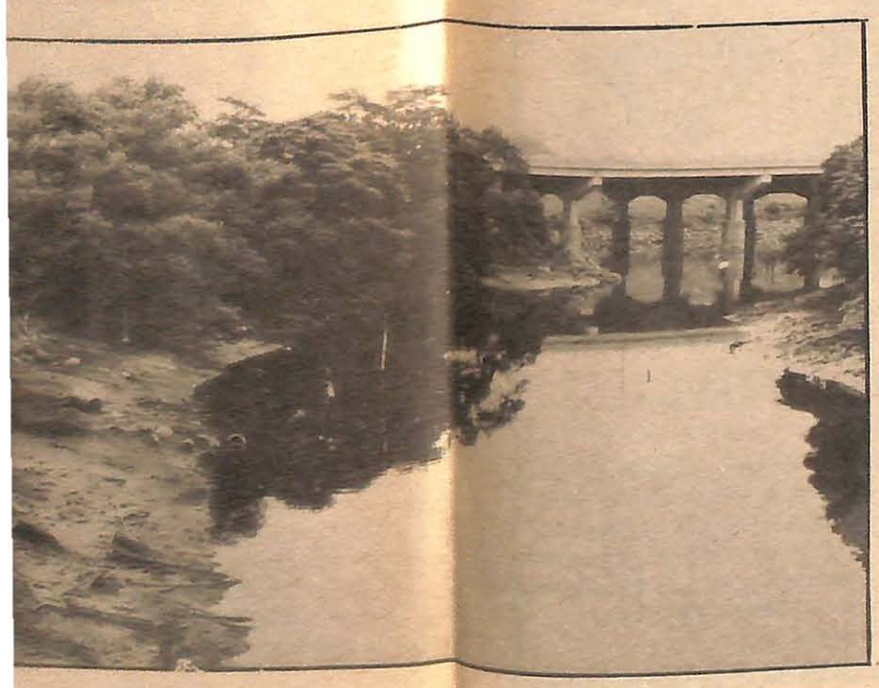
To provide the secondary sewer plants that New Haven is obligated by Connecticut standards to have would require $50 million. At present the State of Connecticut is lagging behind in paying its share and New Haven claims to be in bad financial condition.

The plans for the secondary sewer system were submitted last spring, about a year late. The projected 1972 date of completion will probably be exceeded because construction has not yet begun. At current rate of delay it may be 1980 before the new sewer plants are completed.

The Circle Game

The paper companies claim to have no money for pollution control. They only have money to pay high salaries for their executives and "reasonable returns" to stockholders.

In the mean time the "law" is being obeyed. The paper companies are waiting for the sewer plants. The sewer plants are waiting for money. The money is going for "reasonable returns" and to important government projects such as the coliseum and the Vietnam war. The war is supported by businessmen who want coliseums and "reasonable returns". Pollution control, like other environmental issues such as housing and health care, is run as a circle game. You gotta run fast to keep in the same place.

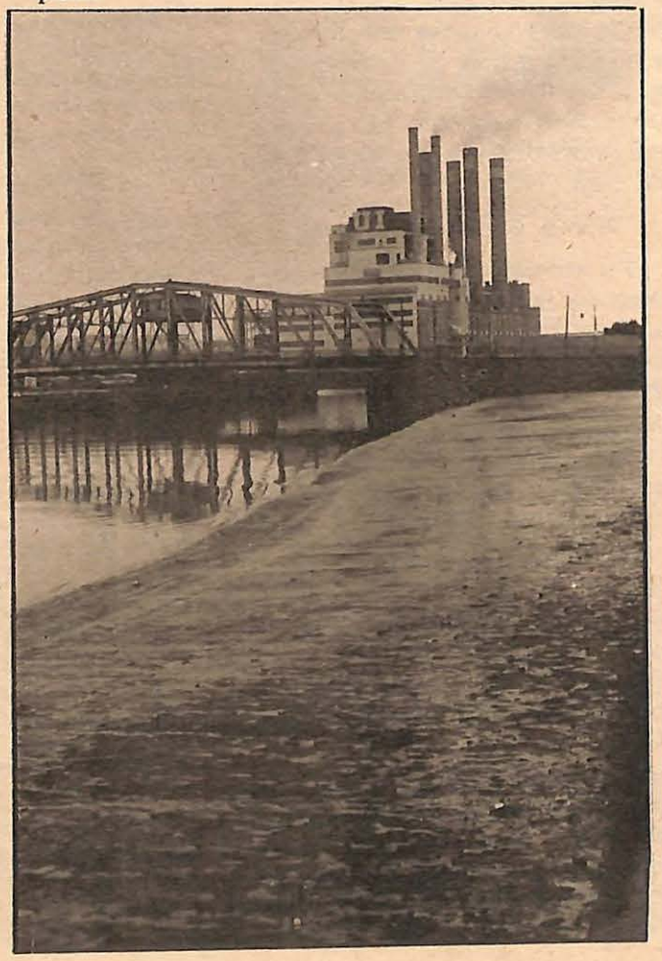


Liquid Death

kills and maims plants on the bank as well as fish 1½ miles below Lake Whitney at State Street near Humphrey.

Invisible Pollution

in the form of heat heat is a substantial contribution of UI, as well as this more visible sludge near Chapel Street Bridge.



Mory's— Bah, Bah, Bah

Women Fight Sexism at Yale

by Ann Corinne Hill

Women took to the streets last week to protest Yale's support of sex discrimination at Mory's Restaurant on York Street in New Haven. Armed with noisemakers and placards, about ten women demonstrated at the entrance to Mory's during the lunch hour every day last week to expose the sexist attitudes of the restaurant's all-male clientele.

The demonstration was also designed to highlight the women's demand that Yale refuse to pay lunch bills from Mory's and that individual members of the Yale community stop eating at Mory's, as long as the current policy of excluding women exists.

Mory's **claims to be a private club** with membership limited to male undergraduates of Yale. "Male" was added to the charter last year when women first entered Yale College. In fact, Mory's is not a private club. It has no membership cards or yearly dues—the only standard for admission being well-dressed maleness.

Virginia Blaisdell

Women protest Mory's "racist, sexist, discriminatory , elitist" policies.

Sexist or Racist?

The women's protests sparked a wide range of reactions from Mory's diners, most of whom were middle-aged professionals. At the beginning of the week-long siege, many of the men laughed in apparent good humor at being called "sexist" by the demonstrators. To the question, "Are you a racist as well as a sexist?" a large number of the diners said, "yes." Others conceded that they chose to be sexist, rather *than racist.*

There was a marked change in the light-heartedness of the diners as the demonstration continued throughout the week. On the second day, policemen were on hand from the New Haven Police Force, as well as from Yale's private squad. The men who persisted in eating at Mory's went past the demonstrators more grimly, bent on bolting through the door in record time.

Diners Huddle Inside

By the end of the week the women discovered that many of the diners huddled inside the door after their lunch, waiting for the demonstration to end before they ventured outside. This was quite a change from the Monday lunch-goers who flaunted their sexism, smiled to the cameras and made their way into Mory's like Miss America floating down the ramp.

Mory's: Symptom of Disease

The women demonstrating at Mory's place little significance upon the restaurant itself, rather on the men who frequent it. They see Mory's as a symptom of a disease that permeates the halls and minds at Yale University, from President Kingman Brewster ("I am a sexist.") down to the future Kingmans in the freshman class.

The demonstration at Mory's was successful, to the extent that it made the men going into Mory's and the men and women walking be aware of this disease and the ugliness it spreads. The men going into Mory's, both the young football players and law students and the gray-haired eminences, all displayed this ugliness--in their bitter words, their defensive giggles and their pathetic attempts to tear signs. Mory's may not die tomorrow, but never again will it be heralded in song.

Women's Liberation: What Is It?

A series of discussions, starting Tuesday, October 27, will explore the question "What is Women's Liberation?" Women from the Women's Liberation movement will present their ideas and experiences, choosing different topics for each week.

Topics will include Childbearing, Women and Health, Growing up, Marriage, Being Single, and Women's History, as well as the need for a movement. The presentations, sponsored by New Haven Women's Liberation, will include posters, films, guerilla theater, and small group discussions. Literature will also be available.

All women in the New Haven area are invited to attend any Tuesday night at 8 p.m. at the Unitarian-Universalist Church, 608 Whitney Avenue. For rides call: 865-8593. For childcare call: 387-3049 or 389-6660.

Foster Parents Ask For Reform

by Pat Thornburg

Foster parents have joined together to demand decent provisions and juvenile court reform for their children. The group, called Foster Parents for Progress (FPP), recently challenged two State Legislators with their appraisal of the situation.

Anthony Ciarlone (106th district) and John Chagnon (97th district) were told that State Welfare, which provides funds for foster children, sets price allowances according to calculations made in 1966. The agency provides, for example, $45.50 per year for clothes for a child up to three years old. A child 12 to 15 gets $110.40 per year, or $9.20 per month.

FPP points out that foster children receive only 8% of the Welfare budget. The Federal government does not reimburse the State government for any of the money that is spent. FPP wants foster children to have a separate budget so that allocations will be more equitable.

Another charge made by the FPP was that often doctors refuse to take children who are receiving welfare. The reasons given were low fees, and a lot of red tape before bills were paid.

Subsidized Adoption

FPP explained that the state pays $11,000 a year to keep a child in an institution, but allows less than $3000 for a private home. Subsidized adoption was suggested as a way out of this dilemma. In a subsidized adoption, each case would be treated on an individual basis instead of each family receiving the same amount as is now the case.

Mrs. Pasquale DeChello, president of FPP, believes the image of the foster child and the foster parent should be changed. She said, "A lot of people think that a child without a family is somehow no good. That is not true. There are many reasons why a child becomes a ward of the state. His parents may have died. One of them may be in the hospital.

"Some people think that you are a foster parent to make money on the kid. Let me tell you it is impossible to make money on a foster child. Most foster children have been born into rotten luck. They need an awful lot of love and understanding and attention.

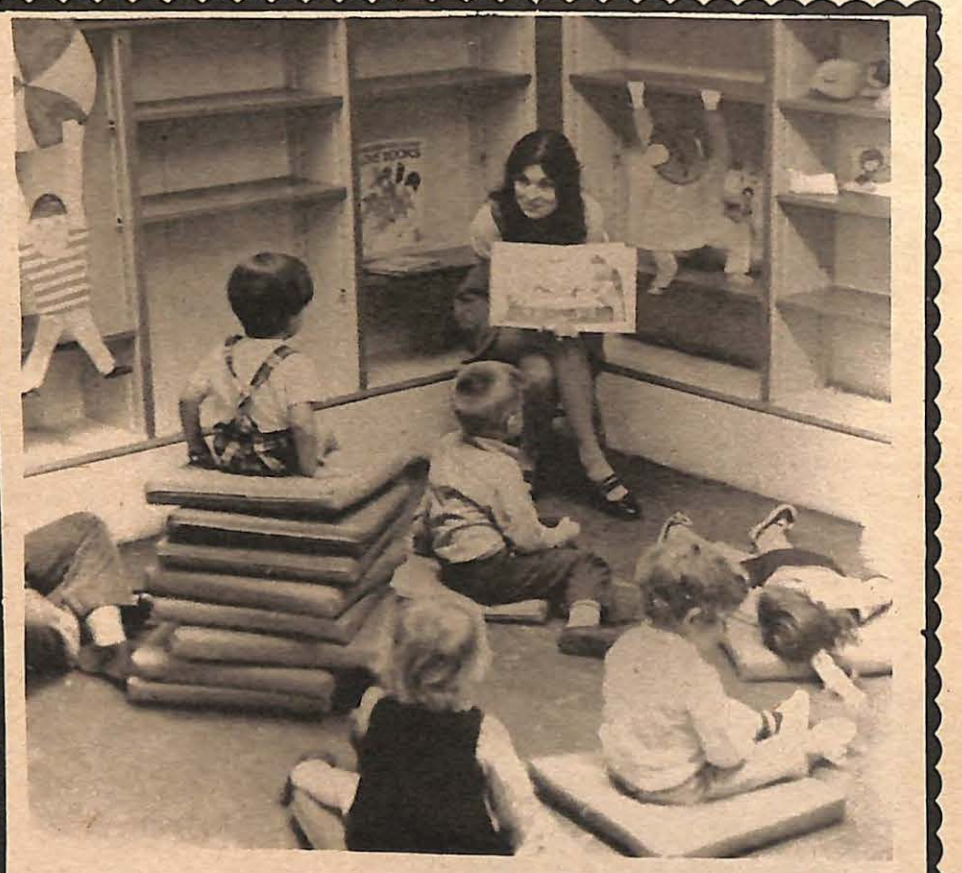
"Nobody becomes a foster parent unless he really wants to do it. These kids become your own, and sometimes even dearer. They are confused and lost. They need the same clothes and activities that your own kids do. What are you going to tell them? The state doesn't provide money for swimming lessons? for Brownies? No. You take it out of your own pocket *I've had food bills up to $110 a week!*"

Grievance Committee

A grievance committee is a number one priority of the FPP. Right now a foster parent has no legal right to any child in her home. She has no recourse with the Welfare Department and is often afraid to speak up.

Foster children also have few rights, especially in court. Every state case is tried in Juvenile Court which is in no way equipped to handle these cases. Juvenile Court is set up to look at children as delinquents or criminals. The parents may be represented in court, and the state represents the child, but foster parents are not even allowed in the courtroom.

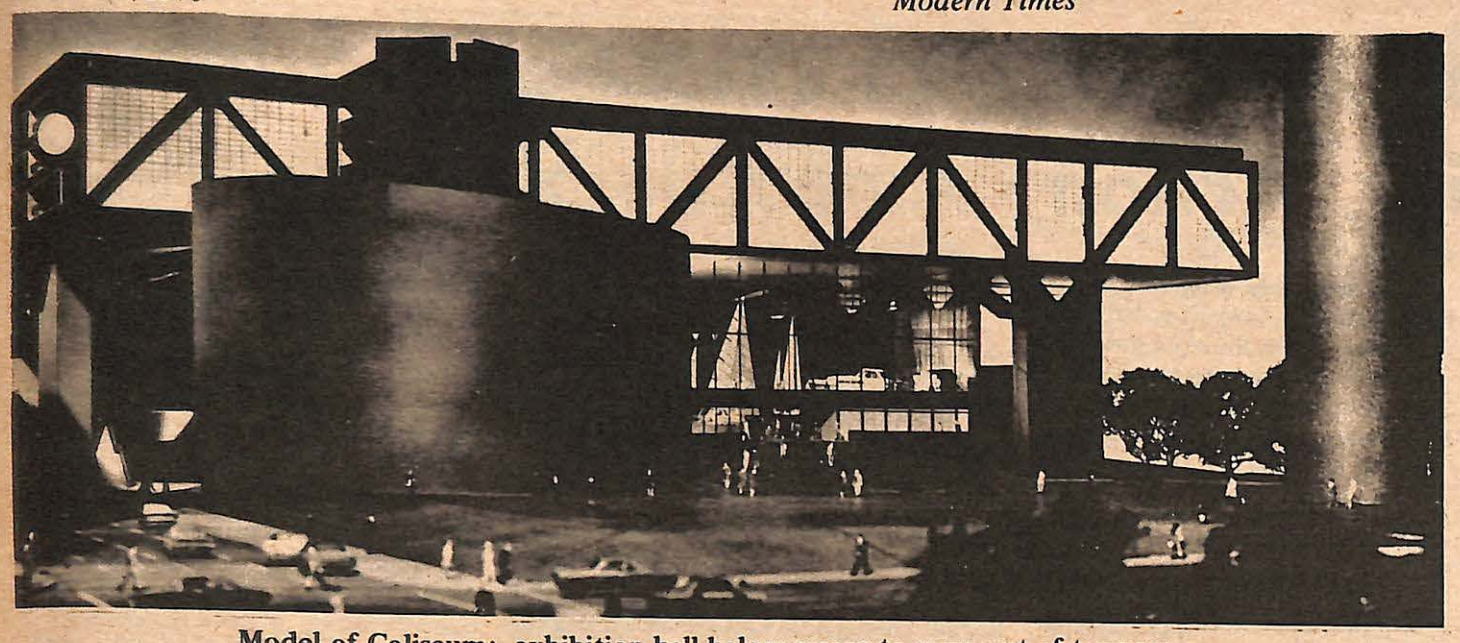
Mrs. DeChello, who has four foster children and two of her own emphasizes that the FPP are not "tea ladies." Mr. DeChello, who is Treasurer of FPP, said that they are organizing statewide and intend to become a formidable pressure and action group.



Karen Waggoner

Once Upon a Time

Once upon a time, not so very long ago, there was a public library in New Haven that decided to have story hours for pre-school children. Now every Wednesday at 10:30 and every Thursday at 2 p.m. 3 to 5 year-olds gather to listen to stories by Peggy Petrino, the children's room librarian. The program is free to all children. It has been expanded to include storytelling and creative arts on Saturdays at 10 a.m. for children ages 6-9 and a Friday afternoon film club for children 9 and older. The library is located north across Elm Street from the lower New Haven Green.



Model of Coliseum: exhibition hall below garage to serve out-of-towners.

Coliseum: Big Tax Giveaway

by David Dickson

Second of a series of two about some of the financial deals connected with the coliseum that just received extra funding from the Board of Aldermen. In February 1969 the Gilbane Construction Co. had lowered its bids from $23 million to $19 million, due to protest from the Aldermen.

In the spring of 1970, the cost of the coliseum estimated by the Gilbane Construction Co. jumped back up to the original $23 million. All parties involved slid into a fast tap dance to justify the increase.

Wes Statton, the new Coliseum Director stated in the public hearing held on September 8, that "the architect failed to view the building as an operations man would", that the city had originally envisioned the Coliseum primarily as a sports center, that the $19.5 million only covered the structure of the building and that there were no coliseum consultants originally or none of this would ever have happened. All of these statements were untrue.

Statton then listed the additions and equipment that, lamentably, had been omitted from the plans: 28,000 square feet of storage space, which can double as exhibition space, (Stratton promised us that this was not the same as the planned 38,000 square foot exhibition hall) unloading areas, administrative areas, press rooms, ticket sales areas, the basketball floor, sound systems, lights, stage and curtains, parking control, security and fire alarm systems.

It looks like a big giveaway to a few people, and by the same Administration which cut the school budget over the objections of much of the community. Another big service for the suburbs, to be financed off the back of the New Haven taxpayer.

Well, at least we'll get our circus, but you can bet the ticket prices will be high. (And, keep your eyes on Roche Dinkaloo, who carry on their tradition of social-consciousness-through-architecture by designing the controversial Yale Social Sciences Center, and who knows what other wasteful additions to New Haven's skyline.)

All this adds up to $1.8 million. Add $700,000 of furniture and fixtures, plus $360,000 in additional interest costs, and, oh yes, $250,000 for the architect to draw up the alterations and you get $3.5 million.

But something stinks here. Remember, how, back in 1968, Roche, the architect, had proudly presented the building complete with all the above details, even the drive-in ticket window. He also stressed the comprehensive studies he had done on coliseums and the concept of the coliseum as a versatile building, not just a sports arena.

So, either the $19.5 million figure was for an empty shell and the architect and city officials lied to the public, including the Board of Aldermen, or the architect was fantastically incompetent and the money for the interior spaces and equipment had to be spent elsewhere.

Whether for incompetence or for conspiracy, Roche-Dinkaloo had been paid $916,000 by June 30, 1970, some more money since then, and the firm will get another $250,000 to finish the job: a total of approximately $1.25 million. It is clear who really benefits from such massive boondoggles as the Coliseum. And there are other business benefactors such as the recipient of the "financial advisory fee" of $30,266, and the investors who buy the revenue bonds and make nearly a $3 million profit.

Who Pays?

O. K., so the fat cats, as usual, benefit. Who pays? The taxpayer pays, and the people who rent, pay, since rents will be increased by landlords to absorb the new real extate tax increases. The city will subsidize the Coliseum for at least $2.5 million, IF all goes as hoped for.

However, there may be problems, such as the recession, which will throw off all the rosy estimates and predictions. Revenue bonds are backed up by the City, and if the Coliseum does not generate enough income to pay back its share of the loan, the city's share will increase.

But, the amendment approved by the Board of Aldermen states that the subsidy cannot go above two mills. This could make potential bond buyers unhappy, since it will limit the interest rate on the bonds, and the sale may even fall through.

CPI Duplicity...

Continued from page 1

Right from the start, Community Action Agencies were the brainchild of people on the outside of poverty looking in. Most of the reasons CPI administrators give for not dissolving the agency hide a strong mistrust of poor people who they can't really believe could operate programs on their own. Explaining why the central Board is necessary, for example, Ressler said, "I don't think any effort is going to succeed by having poor people battling each other over the head for a dollar."

As a result of this suspicion, a lot of money that could have been used most effectively by giving it directly to the neighborhoods was wasted on projects CPI administrators thought would be nice. (Their own salaries, for instance, in some cases are double the $15,000 federal maximum for CAA employees) About the early days of CPI, Ressler said that with hundreds of thousands of dollars from the Ford Foundation, the Board certainly wasn't going to wait around for poor people to organize themselves.

Anti-Poverty for the Rich

Anti-poverty programs are being tailored to please the rich on a national level, too. Naturally, this is going to make things harder for New Haven's poor. CPI's federal and state sources of money - with anti-inflationary budget cuts.

A recent item in a New York paper which perhaps points to more than just routine cuts reads "The long controversial OEO fades from public view. New initiatives go ahead slowly for fear of irking pressure groups or politicians. The OEO tries putting more projects under state control to soothe angry governors." At the same time, Nixon has given the Model Cities programs - directly under the control of the mayor - a new boost.

If the trend to either "tame" anti-poverty agencies to put local power structures in charge of them continues, the situation in New Haven could quickly become a full-scale showdown between a bankrupt CPI and hungry neighborhood organizations.

Hospital Aides Joining Union

The following article is taken from a newsletter put out by workers at the Yale-New Haven Hospital. There is presently a Local 1199 union organizing drive going on in the hospital.

LET'S WORK TOGETHER

Right now at Yale-New Haven Hospital, those of us who work as dietary aides, nurse aides, Housekeeping aides, engineers, TAC aides and all the other so called non-professional jobs are usually on the bottom of everything. We are the largest work force in the hospital, but we always end up taking what the administration hands down whether we like it or not.

Right now the administrators are dictators, only because we, as working people, let them be. We could have a say in determining hospital policy. We could have a say in determining our wages, benefits, the way we are treated, and the care of patients.

It is time for us to get out of the claws of the Yale-New Haven Hospital administration and start determining our own future. We cannot do this as separate individuals, we will simply be crushed by the mighty claw. We can do this only by standing together. It doesn't matter what color our skin is because we are all working people. It is time to form ourselves into a good organization. In this way, we can take ourselves out of the claws of the administration and begin to bargain with them at an equal level. We can then stop being the "underdog." This is not as hard as you think. It is just a matter of being counted.

Join the Union

We strongly advise you to fill out an 1199 membership card and mail, or even better, give it to a member of the worker's organizing committee. This cannot hurt, it can only help. 1199 has grown in membership, but more members are needed before we as workers can have any bargaining powers.

The administrator's "let's keep them happy" policy has worked on some people but most of us realize what it is. The raise and the benefits we got exist only because of the better wages and benefits 1199 members are now getting in New York, and because of the organizing drive now taking place at this hospital. If we can get these wages and benefits because of a union threat, imagine what we could get if we were organized. Be a member, the time for action is NOW.

Union Ballot Ends Motor Inn Strike

About 40 workers at New Haven's Midtown Motor Inn voted in a National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) election on October 22 on whether they wanted to be represented by the Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Bartenders Union Local 217, AFL-CIO.

Results of the election will not be available until the NLRB deals with an unfair labor practice charge filed by the union.

The voting followed a week-long strike by one third to one half of the Midtown workers. Led by the cocktail waitresses, they hit the sidewalk October 14, charging management with refusing to bargain with the Union even though 80% of the workers had joined local 217.

Union Needed

According to Local 217 Business Agent John Wilhelm, Midtown workers came to the Union earlier this fall because of "insecurity over what the new management might do, as well as low wages and incredibly bad fringe benefits."

Wages for all but a handful of Midtown workers are $2.00 per hour or less and fringe benefits - medical insurance, paid holidays and vacations, etc. - are almost nonexistent, according to the union. Many of the workers get only the minimum wage ($1.60 for most, $1.10 for waiters and waitresses).

Midtown Resold

When the strike began, the Midtown, which has one of New Haven's most expensive restaurants and cocktail lounges, was owned by the Dunfey Family Corporation of Manchester, N.H. The Dunfeys, who bought the New Haven operation from a local owner last winter, cleared $787,000 profit last year, plus hugh salaries to family members, despite heavy reinvestment.

In mid-strike, the giant Aetna Insurance Company bought the entire Dunfey chain of twelve hotels and motels for about $25 million. Aetna made over $50 million profit in 1969.

The strike was supported by the band at the Midtown, members of the New Haven Federation of Musicians Local 234-486; Teamsters Local 443; and members of New Haven Federation of Teachers.

Crowded Panther Rally Calls for Unity, Action

by Joelle Dominski

The "law and order" policies of the Nixon administration were likened to the repressive era of Senator Joe McCarthy at a "Race, Repression and the Panthers: What Next?" meeting October 15. The affair, sponsored by the Coalition for the Defense of the Panthers, featured many nationally known speakers and attracted over 700 New Haveners to the Hillhouse High School auditorium.

Calls for united action were greeted enthusiastically by the varied audience. The speakers stressed the need for black and white groups as well as peace and various liberation groups to work together and express opposition to the present administration in Washington.

In addition, Zayg Shakur, Deputy Minister of Information of the Black Panther Party, announced a mass demonstration to protest the trial of Bobby Seale and Ericka Huggins. The date set was November 3 on the Green.

Genocide Charged

Angie Dickerson, representing the National Campaign for a Petition to the United Nations on Genocide, explained that "to the Nixon-Agnew-Mitchell trio law and order means rigor mortus." She cited genocide as one of America's "chief export commodities" and credited the Black Panther Party with "opening the eyes of America."

Slave-System Mentality

As examples of genocide in this country, Angie Dickerson told of how Indian tribes were systematically killed off, and black people were brought here by force to serve as slaves. She said that today blacks, Chicanos and American Indians live under *"oppressive conditions that prevent the full state of man and womanhood."*

The audience gave her long applause and a standing ovation. In addition, 400 signatures were added to the petition to the UN charging the US with genocide.

Folksingers Pete Seeger and Rev. Frederick Douglass Kirkpatrick also received standing ovations. Kirkpatrick lauded Seeger as "Dr. Pete Seeger—Dr. of Humanities".

One of Kirkpatrick's heroes is Nat Turner who led slave revolts in the South. "There is a 17th Century mentality in the White House," asserted Kirkpatrick. Both singers expressed the feeling that a modern day populist party has to be organized to represent the common people.

Heywood Burns of the National Conference of Black Lawyers underlined the fact that although the repression of a few who are well-known gets the most publicity, millions are oppressed by the "lawless elements within the law structure".

Dr. Ben Spock who had spoken earlier also charged the government with lawlessness. He rapped the "cold-blooded conspiracy to deny rights to black people" as well as Nixon's pro war stand. "Our hypocritical and smirking president invites hardhats to the White House to reward them for beating up peaceful peace demonstrators," said Spock.

Virginia Blaisdell

Rose Smith, one of New Haven 9, at press conference before mass meet.

Free Political Prisoners

Those at the mass meeting showed support for demands of various speakers to free political prisoners including members of the Black Panther Party and Communist Angela Davis.

Other speakers at the rally included Frances Carter, one of the New Haven Nine, Randi Rappaport of the Women's Liberation Movement, and John Froines, one of the Conspiracy 8 of Chicago, "Dandelion Wine", a local folk group opened the meeting and J. Otis Cochran was master of ceremonies.

For further information about the Coalition for the Defense of the Panthers call 562-3882 or visit 425 College Street.

Romance, Cavalry, Indians American-Style Genocide

SOLDIER BLUE: Produced by Joseph E. Levine. Directed by Ralph Nelson. Starring Candice Bergen, Peter Strauss,

by Harry Henderson

In most of our history books, an armed success of whites over Indians is called a victory. A success of Indians over whitesis known as a massacre. In 1864 the U. S. Army scored a victory over a village of Cheyenne Indians at Sand Creek, Colorado, defeating men, women, and children. None of the defeated Indians survived. In securing their victory, the troops raped, mutilated, and dismembered the losers.

In the old style cowboys and Indians Western, the action ended with the settlers in a circle of covered wagons, surrounded by whooping savages, and down to their last bullet. Suddenly there is the distant sound of a bugle and, sure as shooting, bad live Indians are changed into good dead ones. Here comes the U.S. Cavalry! Sweeping shot of charge, flags flying. Romantic leads clinch. Fadeout. *Soldier Blue* carries the story beyond the cavalry charge and into what the cavalry does by way of mopping up afterwards when they take punitive action against Indian "civilians."

Chase - Romance

But that's just the last scenes of *Soldier Blue*. The film is carried for the most part by a chase-romance with Candice Bergen as a bright, witty woman who's seen it all, from Canal Street to wigwams, and Peter Strauss as a priggish young piece of cannon fodder. The situation is ripe, as this situation has always been for comedy, and few will be surprised that the young militarist is happily seduced after stout resistance and is saved from rising through the ranks to become an Indian-drillingofficer.

Candice Bergen is certainly nice to look at, and is a commedienne of some deftness. I just got the unnerving feeling that I was watching "*Getting Straight Goes West*" Peter Strauss was tolerably believable as her foil, in a role in which internal motivation was extraordinarily neglected by the writers. And to think when I knew Strauss he was acting in Shakespeare! Hollywood situation comedy has finished off more than one talented actor, and I hope it doesn't get to him.

The only intriguing performance in *Soldier Blue* is that of Donald Pleasance as a demonic, hymn-singing gunrunner to the Cheyenne. His intensely grotesque characterization revealed the elements which might have held *Soldier Blue* together--a mixture of the comic and the horrible which almost all the "with-it" war movies have, but few justify. Pleasance gave a feeling for the kind of emotionally crippled, dollar-maddened personality which American society has regularly created, and which serves as a stark parody of the motives which have driven American society ; His pursuit of the lovers is a hint of the kind of fable *Soldier Blue* could have been.

Hollywood Sensationalism

I know all this sounds pretty heavy. The makers of *Soldier Blue* had a choice of making a film about the nature of genocide, like Alain Resnais' *Night and Fog*, or making a film about one incident, a genocidal atrocity. Doing what comes naturally to Hollywood simplifying sensationalists, they decided to film an atrocity.

Instead of a filmic investigation of why it has been the economic, political, and, when necessary, military policy of Americans of European descent to destroy the bodies, minds, and culture of the original inhabitants of this hemisphere, we have an extravaganza of sensational violence. The film is apparently meant to make its point by a grand finale of rape, butchery, and sadism by a group of frustrated American soldiers led by an elderly maniac in a pith helmet.

If you liked My Lai you'll love *Soldier Blue*.

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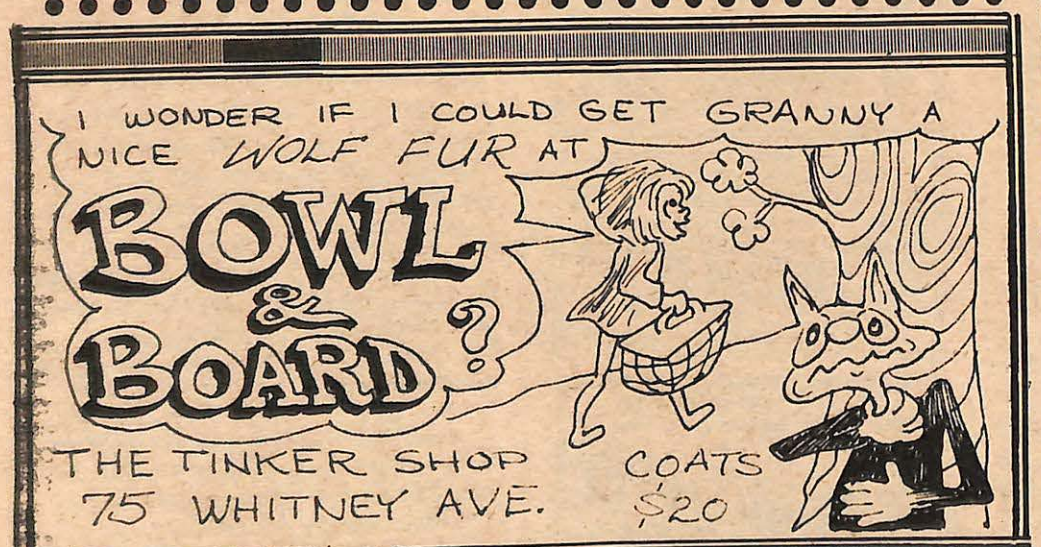

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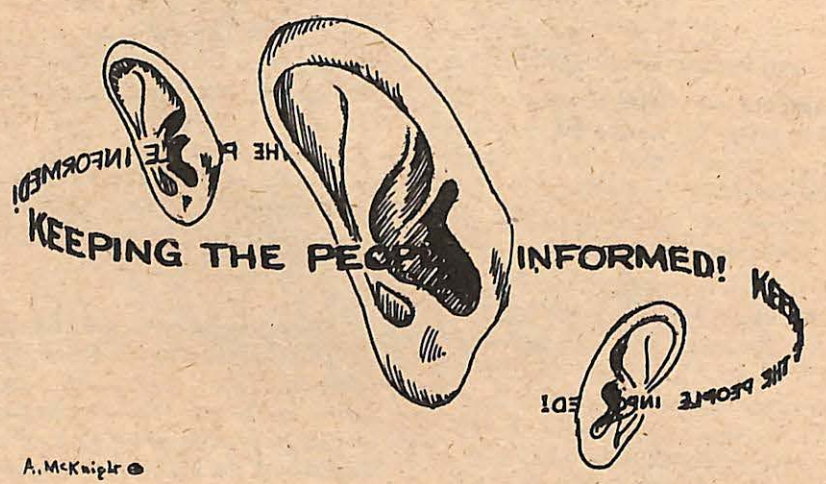

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Niantic Women's Prison from the Inside

This article is the second of two on prison conditions in the New Haven a area, resulting from the arrest of leaders of the New HavenFederation of teachers. It describes the experience of the only woman teacher arrested, who was sent to Niantic Farm for Women.

by Mary Johnson

The driver of the van that took me to Niantic Farm for Women was waiting with a matron and four prisoners at the Whalley Avenue jail. The other prisoners were young women in their late teens and early twenties, three of whom chatted with the matrons and prisoners about their drug experiences.

One of life's pleasanter surprises occurred for me shortly after we entered the highway to Niantic. I heard a horn blowing rather persistently and discovered it was one of my neighbors who somehow had noticed me sitting in the rear of the van and wanted me to know that he was there. My neighbor stayed directly behind until he had to turn off. His gesture of support I can never forget.

The drive took less than an hour and we five, as well as other prisoners, were brought to the admissions center. Some prisoners spent a few moments with the nurse while others remained for almost ten minutes.Some prisoners were taken to other parts of the building while others left the building for the infirmary.

Objections Ignored

Throughout my stay in that room most of the young prisoners chatted with each other. In contrast, another woman who was my age related her strenstrenuous objection to the whole arrest and jailing procedure. The prison personnel ignored her and the younger prisoners sometives laughed at her or told her to be quiet.

I was given a rather thorough physical examination by the nurse which added to my growing condiction that that jail was a massive indignity. A relaxing shower was followed by the shock of having my hair doused with a thick, sticky substance designed to kill lice which could not by washed out until the following morning. I was given a cotton gown ripped from the sleeve to the hem and a seersucker robe. Every newly-sentenced prisoner spends 60 hours in 'medical' isolation. After my door was locked I began to understand that isolation was a reality and not a joke.

After 9 p.m. I was brought back to the admitting room twice for fingerprinting and photographs. During these excursions I saw large numbers of young prisoners walking around, talking, or watching television. I heard them talking about the teacher who had been jailed

Isolation not a joke Virginia Blaisdell

for striking, a fact which caused great amazement.

Women More Victimized

However, unlike the reactions of prisoners at the Whalley Avenue jail, the young women did not question the validity of the law. I realized that the women were far more victimized than the men, because they had been conditioned all their lives to accept their status of secondclass citizenship, not only as poor people but as women Therefore they were unable to react to injustice as overtly as do men.

The long hours of isolation were a torment because I could do nothing about my concern for my children until the next day when I would be allowed to make a telephone call.

At that time, there were 38 women in pre-trial detention, some for as long as three or four months. The horror of pretrial detention which is punishment levied before the court has determined innocence or guilt is compounded in the case of women. Many of them appear to see the matrons as mother images in a sort of matriarchal society. I had many conversations on Friday through a four by six inch opening in my door but rarely did any prisoner express feelings of anger or outrage. When they did, these feelings were directed toward acquaintances and/or relatives in the outside world.

Some Education

Unlike Whalley Avenue, Niantic does attempt to offer educational experiences to prisoness. The women in my building had recently participated in courses on Black Studies and Drugs. Most of them have been drug users as I learned from the hall conversations.

Twenty-eight hours in custody probably not did not provide an accurate picture of jail for me, but the impact of that experience was one of depth. I have a renewed conviction that pretrial detention must be abolished without without delay, as should all anti-strike laws.

West Haven School Dispute

Court Plays Hookey on Teachers

by Stan Heller

After apparently winning their ten day strike in September, the West Haven Federation of Teachers suffered a setback last week when Superior Court Judge Douglass Wright threw out the union's complaint against the city's Board of Education going back on their agreement. The original settlement, reached in Wright's court on September 22 would have provided a full 180 day school year beginning on September 23 when the teachers returned to work.

Once the teachers were back at work, the Board said that the agreement reached in court was not a settlement, but a "basis for negotiations," and refused to sign the contract. The union feels that the Board is counting on the fact that once the teachers actually started the school year they wouldn't continue the strike.

The union claimed that the Board's actions were not only unfair but also illegal since the agreement was made in court and is on the court transcript. For its part the West Haven Board of Education said that it was part of its "discretionary power" not to be forced into a contract with the union.

Judge Changes Mind

Judge Wright had been listening to both sides for several weeks and had made comments supporting the teachers' charge that they had been deceived. Yet on October 22, he said that he would take no action against the Board. This decision angered and disappointed many West Haven teachers who had thought Wright was an exceptionally fair-minded judge.

Helyn George, a teacher at West Haven High School said, "I was extremely disappointed in his decision. Prior to this, I had always the greatest faith in the judicial system. Now I wonder how in all honesty we can ask the youth of our nation to continue to believe in our courts."

State Supports Board

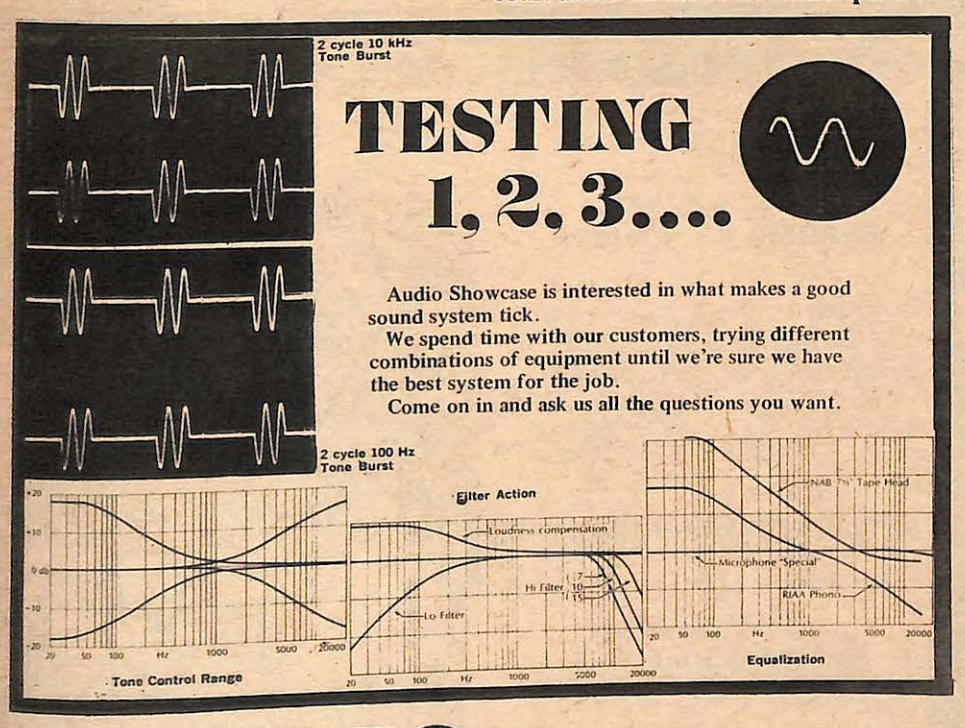
Early in October, State Commissioner of Education Saunders decided, without an investigation, that the ten days of the teachers' strike were proper school days. Even though over 80% of the teachers were out, Connecticut would grant West Haven money for those days under the states' program for support to education. Thus both the state and the courts have strengthened the Board's position.

The attitude of most West Haven teachers is that little real learning took place during the strike. Florence Mack of Colonial Park School said, "The number of certified teachers in the schools was very low. In Colonial Park there were many parents teaching and they were completely uncertified. Forest School had sophomores from the High School teaching. It is my understanding that at one grammar school a fifth grade pupil was left in charge of a second grade class."

Board Stubborn

With the possibility gone of state or court action forcing the Board to accept a 180 day school year, the union has started negotiations again. The Board stubbornly refuses to replace even one day lost during the strike. Its attitude is that teachers should be punished for striking.

One of the Board's proposed settlements is that teachers should lose several sick and personal days from their contract to make up the extra ten days. This proposal would force the teachers to try to win back sick days for next year's contract that they have already won in this year's contract. The union has proposed the compromise that teachers work five extra days and lose five days pay.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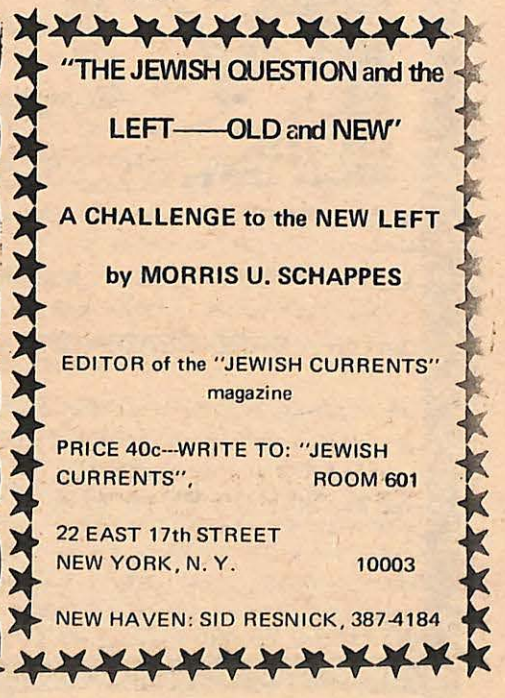
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Libbi Rayles
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SO MY BOSS SAID "KEEP UP THE GOOD WORK, GIRL..."
I HAVE DECIDED TO QUIT.
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Beauty Trade... *Continued from page 16*

that I should get "man's pay," he said, "Well, just for today, I'll do you a favor and give you a 4." Supervisors regularly put women down for lower grades than they deserved.

Women Not Liberated

The relationship between managers and women was extremely unhealthy. Both men and women substituted male approval and affection for concrete improvement of the women's position. A man who had worked in several other factories where the workers and managers were all male, mentioned that those relationships at least approached mutual respect. But at Pond's most supervisors thought light sexual flirtation was a fringe benefit written into their contract.

The summer I worked there - with 75 or so college women hired for the manufacturer's Christmas rush - was especially pleasurable for them. Clearly, it never *occurred to them that we might be anything but flattered by their attention as we worked our heads off under the pressure of recent speed-ups, and they wandered nonchalantly up and down the lines. The scary thing was that I, who had come armed with the ideas of Women's Liberation, found myself wishing* for a man to come by, if only to break the routine. A friend said to me, "I'm so lonely and bored. I can't wait to get married." What kind of jobs do women have if marriage is the only substitute for boredom?

"Running Down Their Leg"

We had one "department meeting" while I was there. For 45 minutes, a junior supervisor spoke solemnly about "the relief problem." The relief problem is the "problem" Pond's had with women who left the lines too often to go to the bathroom, supposedly to "relieve themselves" but actually to grab a cigarette.

We were assured that not every one was guilty. "Some girls get back to the line with it still running down their leg." The department manager explained "fair play" - what we "owed" Pond's - in terms of a baseball game, joking "Some of you girls are pretty good ballplayers..."

One morning (after I had opposed a *supervisor's suggestion that I purchase needed supplies on my own time), I found myself assigned* to "Returns." I spent the day unwrapping hundreds of boxes of bedraggled Christmas-wrapped gift sets of perfume, powder and bath oil.

I learned that everything not sold one Christmas can be returned by pharmacies and department stores to the factory. There it is undone, sent through the line to be wrapped up again in *this* year's package, and put back on the market for $2.00 more than it cost last year. The amount of returned goods was staggering; the room was a showpiece of the gaudiest trappings and the most pathetic sales gimmicks, all about to be forced back down the consumers' throats.

On my last day, a supervisor saw a man doing the unheard-of--a job that women normally did. He yelled frantically across the room, "Don't do that, you don't have to do that." The guy said he didn't mind, but the supervisor insisted, "No, that's a *girl's* job. I'll get a girl to do that." He turned around and, noticing my women's liberation button, blushed furiously. Later that afternoon, *another supervisor looked at it and sighed, "Well, I guess we're going to see more and more of them."*

CNVA Won't Pay Telephone Taxes

The Committee for Non-Violent Action (CNVA), an anti-war group based in Voluntown, has been ordered by the Internal Revenue Service to pay up the telephone taxes they have been withholding. The group has not paid these taxes for five years because the money is used to support the war in Vietnam.

Although the CNVA stopped paying telephone taxes in 1966, the IRS agents only demanded payment of $366.44. This amount covers the four quarters of 1968 and the first quarter of 1969.

The agents, who visited CNVA headquarters on October 21, did not indicate what action they would take if the group did not agree to pay. They have the option of attaching property or taking court action. Maximum penalty is one year in jail and $410,000 fine.

Won't Support War

In a statement ot the press, a CNVA spokeswoman explained, "The feelings of the committee and staff are that we will not pay this tax... We cannot in good conscience contribute funds to be used for killing, although we do pay local property taxes to support schools and other vital civic activities."

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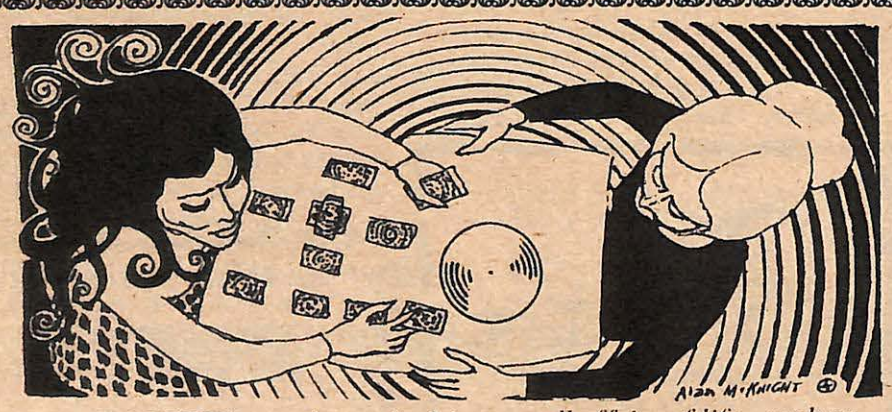

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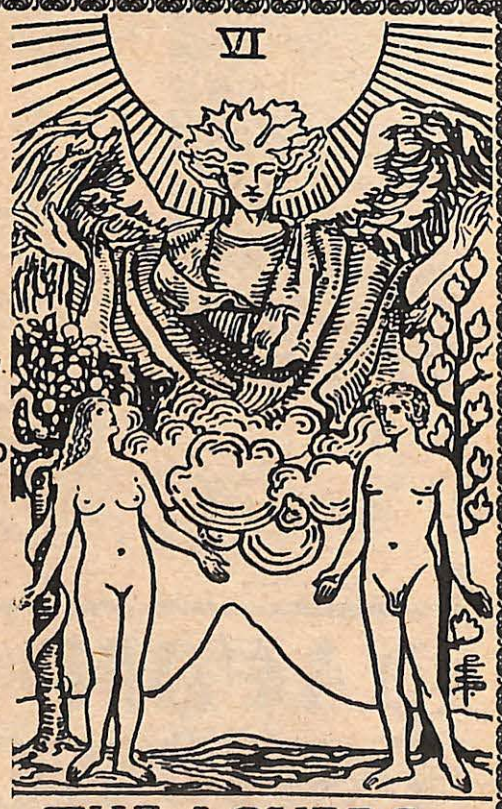


THE LOVERS.

Celebran Aniversario de la Rebelion

Hace 20 anos, el 30 Octubre 1950, 30 Puerto Ricanos jovenes, entre las edades de 13 y 25, bajaron en sus caballos de la Montana Barrio Coabey, entraron al pueblo de Jayuya, ataquando, y descargando contra la carcel. Eran miembros del partido nacionalista de Puerto Rico, y el lider de ellos fue una mujer, Blanca Canales. Durante dos dias los Nacionalistas tenia debajo su control el pueblo de Jayuya, pero al fin oprimieron la rebelion de ellos y de otros 10 pueblos Puerto Ricanos tenidos por los Nacionalistas.

Este ano, en celebrar esa prueba tan valiente de libertar Puerto Rico, the Young Lords, llamaron una demonstracion en la Plaza de las Naciones Unidas para protestar la colonizacion de Puerto Rico por los EEUU.

Tambien, presentaron las 4 demandas siguentes:

1. Libertar Puerto Rico, ahora. Que retiren todas las bases y las tropas militares de la isla. Que no fuerzen a los Puertoricanos entrar en el ejercito.

2. Que libren todos presos politicos y presos de la guerra.

3. Que termine el genocidio a todo pueblo del tercer mundo.

4. Quebrantar el imperialismo de los EEUU.'

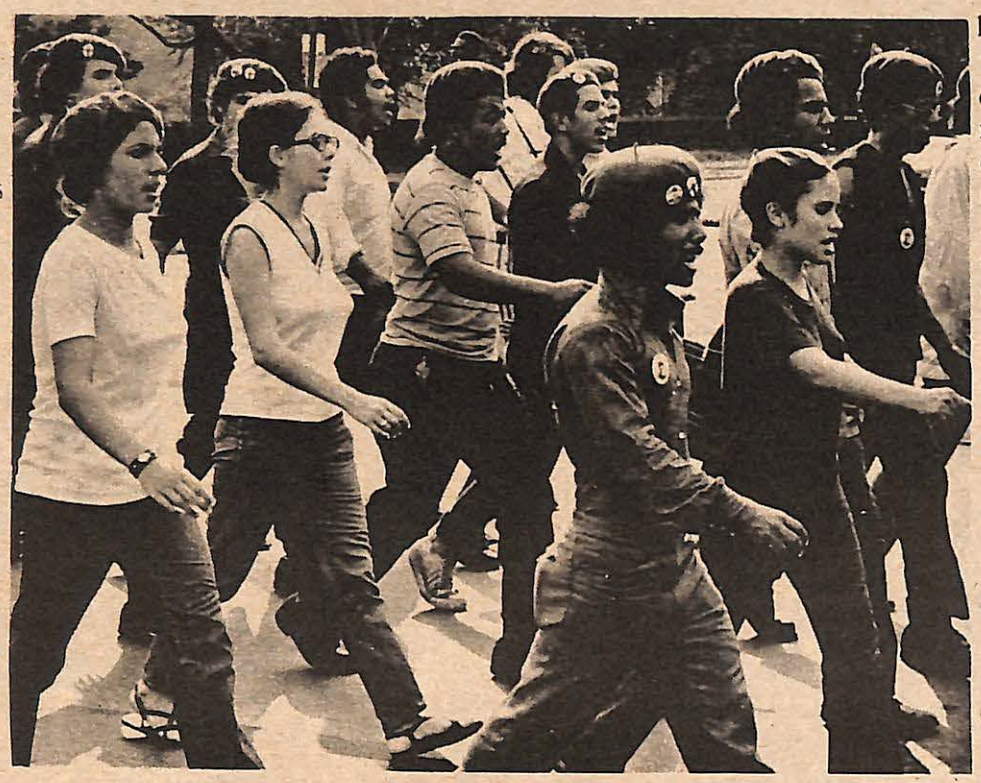
El proposito principia de la demonstracion de la O. N. U. fue para llamar la atencion del mundo a la condicion de esclavitud de Puerto Rico. Los EEUU posee y controla Puerto Rico.

Hoy en dia, el cuerpo legislativo de Puerto Rico tiene el poder de decidir los reglas del transito -asuntos no muy pesados! El poder politico reside en los comites de la asamblea y del senado de los Estados Unidos llamados 'Comite de Asuntos Islanos' y 'Comite de Asuntos Islenos y teritoriales.' Ambos comites reunen en Washington, que queda a unos 1500 millas de San Juan. Las apelaciones de los juzgados Puertoricanos se diciden en Boston, y la jurisdaccion definitiva reside en la corte suprema de los EEUU.

Las agencias federales de los EEUU controlan, las relaciones exteriores, adjana imigracion, correos postales, comunicaciones, radios, television, comercio, transportes, leyes maritimos, servicio militar seguros social, bancos, moneda corriente y la defensa - todo esto sin que el pueblo tenga voto en las elecciones de los EEUU.

El Pentagono controla el 13 por ciento de la tierra puertoricana, y opera 5 bases atomicas alla. Y mas de las bases atomicas, hay campos de entrenimiento y estaciones de radiocomunicaciones.

Y que gana Puerto Rico por todas estas atenciones prestadas por los EEUU a su vecinito? Puertoriquen instruidos dicen que el desempleo de la isla esta a 30 por ciento. Cuatro de cada cinco familias Puertoriquenas, ganan menos de $3000 al ano; y la mitad, gana menos de $1000 al ano. Y aunque, ganen menos, cuesta mas, vivir en la isla que en vivir en Nueva York, Chicago o Boston.



Algunos de los 'Young Lords' cuando participaban en la demonstracion de 30 Octubre en la Plaza de las Naciones Unidas en New York City. Juntos con los amigos negros y blancos, The Lords protestaban la posicion colonial de Puerto Rico.

EN PUERTO RICO

Armas Atomicas

Un vocero del Departamento de Estado testifico la semana pasada ante el Comite de Relaciones Esteriores del Senado que los Estados Unidos esta almacenendo armas nucleares en Puerto Rico y se rehuso a incluir a Puerto Rico en el tratado de desnuclearizacion de America Latina.

Mari Bras, Secretorio General del Movimiento Pro Independencia (MPI) dijo que "este rechazo equivale a un crimen contra la humanidad." En una conferencia de prensa, dijo: "Puerto Rico es un pais de territorio limitado y alta densidad de poblacion. La presencia de armamentos nucleares en la isla es un riesgo para la vida de la nacion portoriquena. Estos actividades son en violacion abierta de la legislacion internacional que ha prohibido el uso de territorios coloniales para propositos militares de los poderes que administra dichos territorios."

"Una situacion dramatica," dijo "ya ha surgido en relacion con el uso de la isla minicipalidad de Culebra, adjacente a Puerto Rico y parte de nuestro territorio nacional como blanco de bombardeos en maniobras navales norteamericanos. "Tal uso de Culebra equivale a genocidio. Una cohesion solidaridad de los portorriquenos en esta cuestion esta siendo lograda.

"El servicio militar para jovenes portrriquenos esta muerto. Esto resulta de anos de lucha, comenzando con Albizu Campos, que encabezo a 200 nacionalistas a resistir el reclutamiento."

Bras dijo que 1,500 tarjetas de reclutamiento fueron quemadas durante el aniversario del Grito de Lares, el 23 de septiembre. La resistencia para contratos para corporaciones de E.U. para explotar las minas de cobre en las montanas de Puerto Rico tambien fue mencionada por Mari Bras. "Una corporacion del contrato entre Chile y la Kennecott Corp. y el esqueleto de contrato entre Kennecott Corp. y el gobierno Portorriqueno indico 20 veces mayor participacion del gobierno chileno," dijo.

Respiramos la Basura

Hay dias cuando me arden los ojos y no puedo respirar bien - - las nubes parecen sentadas encima de la ciudad, y temo que nunca vuelva a ver el hermoso cielo azul. Todo esto por causa de la contaminacion del aire.

Desde todos sectores de la ciudad, se ve el humo feo y negro que vomitan las chimeneas de United Illuminating en su fabrica del Mill River. Diariamente, esa planta echa mas de 40 toneladas de polvo, hollin y gases asfixiantes. Ahora, con el anuncio que United Illuminating tiene proyectada la construccion de otra planta electrica, podemos esperar mas contaminacion del aire.

Aunque hay metodos tecnicos para controlar mucha de la contaminacion, U.I. rechaza invertir en algo que no les devuelve ganancias monetarias. La compania podria poner mas controles, pero dicen que cuesta demasiado. Ironicamente, United Illuminating gasta mas en propagandizar el uso de mas productos electricos que en tratar de controlar el humo y los gases venenosos.

Y mientras la compania no quiere gastar el dinero, nosotros el pueblo, pagamos. Imaginese, que nos cuesta a cada familia cerca de $400 al ano por los danos que nos causa la contaminacion. Las gases y el escape de los carros arruinan las matas y los cultivos, ensucian la ropa y las casas, y hacen oxidarse el hierro. Y, LO PEOR de la contaminacion es que nos acorta y nos amenaza LA VIDA. El aire contaminando contribuye al cancer de los pulmones, a la bronquitis, a la carraspera, y a la gripa.

Uno se da cuenta de que, cuando U.I. rechaza hacer todo lo posible para controlar la contaminacion, esta cometiendo un crimen contra todo el pueblo. Nadie es el dueno del cielo, y nosotros, el pueblo, tenemos el derecho de decidir cual debe ser la calidad de nuestro ambiente. Queremos vivir mejor y respirar bien, y mientras los accionistas y los jefes de la compania van ganando con esta contaminacion nos privan de un derecho humano.

Discriminacion a los Pobres

por Patti Hughes

Soy miembro del Comite ejecativo de las New Haven Welfare Moms. Es nuestra organizacion local de Derecho de Welfare. Creo que el publico debe saber de las practicas discriminatorias a que gentes que reciben welfare son sujetos por comerciantes discriminadores.

Recientement me mude de uno de los edificios condenados de Morris Sach's a la unidad cooperativa de Church Street South. Esto requirio cambios en mi cheque de welfare del cual dependen todas mis necesidades. Mi cheque llego tarde y en cantidad incorrecta (Varios dolares menos que los requeridos). Esto es tipico de la manera en que el departamento de Welfare opera, sin interes en aquellos forzados a existir de el.

Tengo un bebe de 2 meses que requiere formula especial. Como no tuve dinero este mes, tuve que pedir prestado para ir a la oficina del Welfare en Bassett St. para un cupon de comida de emergencia. Los cupones de comida son formas del welfare para comerciantes locales diciendo que pagaran por cierta cantidad de comida necesaria durante emergencias para el receptor de Welfare. Hartford automaticamente envia un cheque al comerciante aproximadamente 3 dias despues de recibir el cupon.

Como solamente encontre un lugar que vendio la formula que requiere mi bebe, la Medical Arts Pharmacy en 2 Church St. South (Cerca de Congress Ave.) solicite que hicieran mi cupon para esa farmacia. Cuando lo lleve, el hombre a cargo me dijo que no era aceptable. Porque? El avaro comerciante no se quiso molestar, dijo que no podia esperar unos dias por los $10.

Esto fue un viernes en la tarde. No habia manera de obtener otro cupon y la oficina del Welfare no abre en fines de semana. No tenia dinero y mi bebe pronto tendria hambre. Yo sabia que esa farmacia aceptaba tarjetas medicas del estado para gentes en Welfare para pagar medicinas, y que esperaba por ese dinero. El farmaceutico dijo que cobraba 1 dolar mas por hacer esas recetas. Dijo que no podia ganar suficiente dinero con mi cupon asi que rehuso aceptarlo sabiendo que mi bebe no comeria sin el. Solo le interesa lo que pueda ganar del estado y de los pobres. Estuve discutiendo y atrayendo la atencion de la gente, asi que me dio una lata de formula para deshacerse de mi.

El interes del farmaceutico es hacer dinero a expensas de ninos hambrientos y gentes enfermas. Probablemente se queja de los impuestos y sube sus precios.

Los Pobres Pagan

Es obvio que la ciudad de New Haven solo piensa en los suburbanitos. La construccion del Colloseum de $23 millones es un ejemplo perfecto. Dinero que podria ser usado en *necesidades reales* como mejores escuelas, es invertido en una arena de deportes. (El coliseo se construye en Church St. cerca de Lee High School).

Los detalles del coliseo muestran como los pobres de New Haven - negros, portorriquenos y blancos - son explotados. Primero, la ciudad regalo el terreno, segundo, el coliseo no pagara impuestos sobre el terreno. Este impuesto seria $9000.000 al ano.

Los Ricos Ganan Mas

Ademas, los ricos se benefician de la construccion. Para financiar la construccion, la ciudad emitira bonos que, claro, los ricos compraran y ganaran interes en ellos.

Los planes del Coliseo indican que el edificio es para satisfacer a los ricos. Se incluye una taquilla drive-in para que los suburbanitos no tengan que bajar de su coche para comprar boletos. Los Portorriquenos y demas habitantes del Hill pueden caminar. No queremos la contaminacion del aire y el trafico de coches de los suburbanitos.

Ademas, nosotros sufriremos porque las rentas e impuestos subiran para pagar gastos de construccion.

El Board of Aldermen habia aprobado $19,5 millones como maximo y ahora ya son $23 millones, porque el arquitecto - Kevin Roche - se olvido de incluir detalles como area de taquillos, sistemas de sonidos, alarmas de incendios, etc., en el plan original. Sin embargo cuando Roche trato de convencer a la gente a aceptar sus planos en 1968, incluyo dichos detalles. Alguien es o incompetente o esta haciendo sabrosos dolares.

On The Job Backside of the Beauty Trade

by Julie Ellison

Chesebrough-Pond's factory in Clinton is practically a textbook example of what America does to women. For nearly two months, I worked in the Prince Matchabelli department assembling all kinds of things from perfume to pink eyeshadow, which were then overpriced for the upcoming Christmas season and sold to women, supposedly to help them stay beautiful, but actually to keep Chesebrough-Pond's alive and well.

The organized distortion forced on women was obvious because the conditions - especially in my department - weren't bad as factories go. The Clinton plant consists of a floor given over to research and testing labs; one to the vats where makeup, vaseline, and so on were cooked up; and the ground floor where products were bottled, tubed or jarred, labelled, and boxed.

Some downstairs departments were extremely noisy. In the jar room, for instance, the sound of tin jar lids jostling through innumerable machines was deafening. There was no air conditioning, only huge fans placed at either end of the assembly lines. The heat never got unbearable while I was there, though, except for those who worked on hot machines, like the stretch-pack, which heated plastic packaging so it could be stretched over the products. It was clean and relatively light work, consisting mainly of putting products in their proper boxes.

Speedup

All the other things that are wrong with most factories were present, though. In the last five years, the lunch hour had *been cut from an hour to a half hour, coffee breaks were cut to twelve minutes and an employee lounge eliminated.*

I felt dehumanized on a less tangible level as well. The sensation of being employed simply because I could function physically made my mind feel so unnecessary that it took a real effort to think.

What was most striking about Pond's was the manifestations of a sexual hierarchy - male management, women on the lines. (There were men pretty far down on the scale, but they were still a notch or two above "the girls.") Expressions of male superiority ranged from the most blatant to the less obvious. For example, the department manager's second story air-conditioned office had a picture window from which he could survey his little kingdom of female serfs.

And with the pressure of speed-ups, the normally friendly relationships on the line could deteriorate rapidly. As the pace was increased, people stopped talking to each other. When you lost your rhythm or couldn't keep up, the constant pressure made you angry at whoever was before you on the line, instead of at the logical target - management.

Work, Less Pay

On the most concrete level, women were paid less than men for work which was not identical, but of equal difficulty. Women on the assembly lines were paid according to labor grade 1 - $2.29 per hour. The lowest paid man received grade 4 pay - about 30cents more an hour. For a week, I had a "man's job," breaking down empty cardboard boxes. It did require greater exertion, but was less monotonous, less stiffening than standing or sitting on a line, and I could wear jeans instead of the usual aqua uniform. When I pointed out to a supervisor, who had tried to put me down as grade 1,

Continued on page 14

Events

Oct. 31, Sat.: "The Viet Nam Story" Assemble Beaver Pond Park, (Goffe St. and Sherman Ave.) 12 noon. March down Goffe St., Broadway and Elm St. to New Haven Green. Rally: New Haven Green, 2 p.m. Music and Speakers. Day Care is available.

Oct. 31, Sat.: Halloween Festival, *N. H. Women's Liberation Rock Band,* Everyone Welcome. $1.50 admission. Enormous Room. 211 Park St. 9:00 p.m.

Nov. 3, Tues.: Fair Haven Parents Ministry monthly membership meeting. The Fair Haven Community Center, 35 Market Street.

Nov. 3, 10, Tues.: "What is Women's Liberation?" discussion series 8 p.m. Unitarian-Universalist Church 608 Whitney Ave. For rides call 865-8593. For childcare call 389-6660 or 387-3049. Sponsored by New Haven Women's Liberation.

Nov. 3, 10, Tues.: New Haven Gay Liberation Front open meetings. Dwight Hall, Yale 7 p.m.

Nov. 4, 11, Wed.: Environmental Offensive Seminar Series "Solid Waste or Recycling?" Bread and Roses, 8 p.m. *Call 787-5049 Tuesdays for information.*

***Nov. 4, Wed.**: Coalition for the Defense of the Panthers open meetings. Discussions of the history and civil liberties aspects of the New Haven Panther case. 425 College Street 8 p.m.*

Nov. 4, Wed.: Open House 3:30 to 5 p.m. for Grace-New Haven School of Nursing. Counselors, deans, principaas and advisors to future nurses clubs, as well as high school and junior high school students and their parents. Tour of the hospital, movie, social hour. Grace Educational Building 25 Park St.

Nov. 4, Wed.: The Exit: Open for Rent discussion. All interested invited. 9 to 11 p.m.

Nov. 4, 5, Wed., Thurs.: "Animal Tales" for children ages 3 to 5 at 10:30 a.m. on Wed., 2 p.m. on Thurs. Children's Room, New Free Public Library, 133 Elm Street.

Nov. 5, Thurs.: Women and Our Bodies Course. Sponsored by New Haven Women's Liberation. Pregnancy, children, Adoption: natural process, not an illness. What can we do with out babies when we want to work; what happens to women who have their babies alone. Trinity Church Parish House 53 Wall Street 7:30 p.m. Call 624-9568.

Nov. 5, Thurs.: The Exit: open folk music. All performers invited. 75¢, 9 to 11 p.m.

***Nov. 6, Friday**: "Randy Burns" $1.50 per person. Bread and Roses, 9:00-11:00 P.M.*

Nov. 6, Friday: "Education: the Key to Tomorrow?" World Community Day. A presentation of alternatives to the traditional methods of education, including the Free School of New Haven and High School in the Community. Dwight Hall Chapel, Yale University. Sponsored by Church Women United and United Church on the Green. Day Care provided. 1:30 P.M.

Nov. 7, Sat.: "The Emperor's New Clothes Clothes" Story telling and creative Arts Workshop. For children ages 6-9 in the Children's Room of the New Haven Public Library, 133 Elm Street, 10 A.M.

Nov. 7, Sat.: Volunteer Training Program starts for NARCO. 216-224 Congress Avenue, 6:30 P. M. Call 777-7387.

Nov. 7, Sat.: Rock music with "Fancy." $1.50 per person. Bread and Roses, 9:00-11:00 p.m.

Nov. 8, 15, Sun.: Yale Bicycle Club, touring and racing groups, community invited. Meet in front of H.G.S. York and Wall Streets, 11 a.m.

Nov. 8, Sun.: Film: "Days of Wine and Roses." The Grecian Urn, for young adults. 323 Temple Street, 8 p.m.

Nov. 10, Tues.: Environmental Offensive Seminar Series "Population Crisis or Consumption Crisis?" Bread and Roses, 8.00 p.m.

Nov. 11, Wed.: "The Thought and Mysticism of Teilhard de Chardin" Workshop and discussion group conducted by Prof. Alfred P. Stiernotte of Quinnipiac College, First Unitarian Universalist Society *608 Whitney Avenue*, 8:00-10:00 p.m.

***Nov. 12, Thurs.**:* "Women and Our Bodies" course sponsored by New Haven Women's Liberation. Medical institutions: 70% of all health workers are women--why are so few in high positions?; Why is human health care an improbable thing under the present system? 53 Wall Street, 7:30 p.m. Call 624-9568

Nov. 12, Thurs.: Open folk music--all performers invited. 9:00-12:00 p.m. $.75 per person. Exit.

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Hill: Beirne's, Howard-Columbus; Wil-Mor's, Congress-Hallock; Len-Mac Cleaners, Howard-Sylvan; Orchard Pharmacy, corner Sylvan; Martinez Grocery, West-Washington; Martinez Grocery, Hallock; Espada Variety, Washington-Cedar; Fusco Grocery, Washington-Barclay; Los Hermanos, Washington-Morris; Anthony's, Howard-Sylvan; Cross Road Market, Columbus-Arch.

Allingtown: Paceoni's Pharmacy.

Broadway: Whitlock's.

East Haven: Ann's Grocery, Cosey Beach; Criscuolo's Pharmacy, Main-Pardee Place; Metcalf Drugs, Main-High.

Annex: Cooper's Pharmacy, Farren-Fulton.

Hamden: Dixwell Novelties, Dixwell-Dudley; Soybel Pharmacy, Dixwell-Wooding; Cherry Hill Pharmacy, 1830 Dixwell.

West Haven: Silver's, Campbell-Main; Liggetts, Campbell-Center; Rivloi Luncheonette, Campbell-Center; West End Market, Wagner Pl-Elm St., Campbell Drug, West Shore Parkade.

Newhallville: Joe & Jessie's No. 1, Shelton-Bassett; Davis-Waller, Goodrich-Newhall; Shelton Pharmacy, corner Read; Jr. Watts, Dixwell near Elizabeth; Visel's Drugs, Dixwell-Bassett; Bob's Market, Dixwell-Division; Sal's Market, Dixwell-Ivy; J. Hines Grocery, Shepherd-Huntington.

State-Orange: Campion's Market, Foster-Willow; Standard Food Market, 852 State St.; Orange-Grove Pharmacy; Whitney Pharmacy near Edwards; Orange Market, 500 Orange; Rivera's Market, State-Bishop; Tinker Shop, Whitney-Trumbull.

Dixwell: Davis-Waller, Dixwell Plaza; Lake Variety, Lake Place; Windsor Drugs, Winchester-Webster.

Westville: Beaver Hill Pharmacy, Fitch-Blake; VIP Sandwich Shop, 56 Fairview; Coyne Stationery, Amity Center; Lurie's Pharmacy, Whalley-Dayton; Westville Pharmacy, Fountain-Central.

Dwight: Nu-way Market, Howe-Chapel; Benson Signs, Howe-Elm; Group W, Edgewood-Dwight; Howe Food Basket, corner Edgewood; Brand X, Chapel-Day; Volpe's Pharmacy, Chapel-Beers; Gilbert Pharmacy, corner Greenwood; Our Food; Chapel-Howe; Renaissance, 45 Whalley.

Mid-town: Book World, Chapel-York; Chapel Book Shoppe, Chapel-York; Downstairs Gallery, York near Chapel; Joe & Jessie's No. 2, Norton-George; Audio Showcase, Whalley-Winthrop; Truhart's News Service, Yale Station.